

THE HONG KONG SUNDAY HERALD'S EMPIRE DAY SOUVENIR SUPPLEMENT

25th MAY, 1941.

THE GREAT CRUSADE



We, who are members of the British Commonwealth, hold in our hands the future of the world.

Tyranny is the oldest disease of the human race. For thousands of years men have been tempted by visions of world conquest to sell their souls to a tyrant. Under a thin disguise of new catchwords, the Nazis have started the old futile game of building a slave empire.

The British Empire is exactly the opposite. There has been nothing like it in the world before; it is a Commonwealth, a family of free nations — linked together by loyalty to one King. It stands for progress; it is the hope of the future.

With the British Commonwealth, men and women of every colour and religion are working out their own destiny. More than that, they have created a world-wide system of cooperation between men of different nations and different races. In this war they are fighting shoulder to shoulder of their own free will. When the war is over, the British Commonwealth will stand as a living example for the builders of a new and better order among the nations of the world.

To-day, the fanaticism of the Nazis is matched by a faith that is stronger and more enduring than their own, because it springs from the hearts of free men who are ready to dare all in the greatest Crusade the world has known.



*May this fair land we love so well
In dignity and freedom dwell.
Tho' worlds may change and go awry,
While there is still one voice to cry,
There'll always be an England.*

*While there's a country lane,
Wherever there's a cottage small
Beside a field of grain,
There'll always be an England.*

*While there's a busy street,
Wherever there's a turning wheel,
A million marching feet,
Red, white and blue,
What does it mean to you?
Surely you're proud, shout it aloud, Britons
awake.
The Empire too, we can depend on you,
Freedom remains. These are the chains
nothing can breach.
There'll always be an England.*

*Let us here in Hong Kong
do our part - - - - -*

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What Is The British Empire?

And What It Is Not

WHY do you suppose Germany spends the vast sums she is known to spend on propaganda, on putting forward certain ideas and arguments?

Consider. Here is a government made up of men who are supposed to believe that only one thing counts: force, bayonets, guns, soldiers, aeroplanes, submarines, mines; and who are supposed to consider ideas, the opinions the world holds about this struggle, as quite unimportant.

Hitler knows better. He knows that what the neutrals, great and small, America, the German people as a whole, our people, think about this struggle will ultimately determine what they do about it; how they will use their power. Whether a given neutrality is to be benevolent or hostile or neutral, whether the German people are to put their backs into the war or subtly sabotage it, whether our people are to put their backs into it—all depends upon the ideas they hold. In other words, Hitler is clever enough to know that ideas are the foundation of action, of what men do.

What is the basis of the case he presents?

The Picture

Almost daily German propaganda suggests that it is an obvious and gross injustice for a people of forty-five million to own a quarter of the earth, while others lack living space; that this

involves an inequitable and berra or Pretoria. The "British possessions overseas" are not possessed by the British people at all; but by the people who live there. Inaccurate and misleading terms have betrayed our thought, causing us to confuse "owning" and "governing."

So far, as most, and by far the most important part of the Empire is concerned, we do not even govern it. Because we—and the outside world—commonly refer to the Dominions as "Britain's overseas possessions," we seem to believe that we really do possess them. There is a vague idea, even among a good many British people, that in some way, we, the British, govern Canada, and Australia, and New Zealand, and South Africa, and Ireland; that the laws we make in some way apply to them, or that they can only make laws which have our sanction; that they are obliged to join in our wars; that a declaration

Of that idea or picture we can say:

First, that it is utterly false; a mystification only made possible by popular confusion, the misuse and misunderstanding of certain terms.

Second, that most of the neutral world accepts this false picture as a broadly true one.

Third, that large and powerful sections of opinion in Great Britain accept it as true.

Let us examine these statements.

The Empire is not an "estate" at all and is not owned by the people of Great Britain. Goebbels's picture is a complete illusion. Let any Briton reading these lines think how much of the Empire he owns: how much Canadian, or Australian, or South African property—farm-land, or houses, or mines, or railway shares—he possesses by reason of the fact that something like the British flag flies at Ottawa, Can-

participation in the war by a not very big majority; having power to maintain full diplomatic relations with Britain's enemy, if it so chooses. (Eire still maintains normal diplomatic relations with Germany, and the German Minister is at this moment living peacefully in Dublin); and having power to select its own Governor-General, representing the Sovereign, as two Dominions have recently done.

But, you will say, the King? The King is accepted by, say the South African Union, not as King of Britain, but as King in the South African Union, as a symbol of close association with other British Dominions.

While we must think—if we want a true picture of the Commonwealth—of Australia, New Zealand, Canada, South Africa, as independent States, we should add in our minds that they are independent States—forming a loose alliance with each other; an alliance not of any well defined terms, but based on a gentleman's understanding that we shall help each other if and when any one of the group gets into difficulties.

I would not for a moment minimise the importance of that bond, public address that the British is vital. But it does not in the least qualify my statement that we do not own the Empire, and govern only a relatively small and diminishing part of it.

De-Imperialisation

THERE has gone on for three-quarters of a century a really amazing process of de-imperialisation. We have done our best to unconquer our conquests; disannex our annexations; turn what was originally an Empire into a group of sovereign and independent nations.

Indeed, the Empire, so far as most of it is concerned, long since came to an end. An Empire is a form of political organisation in which subject provinces or territories are ruled from a governing centre. The Dominions are not so ruled. There is no Imperial centre.

And what is true of the Dominions will be true of India tomorrow. She has had her own tariff-making powers since 1919, and is in most spheres already self-governing. Her march towards Dominion status would be still more rapid, but for differences between the great mixture of States, peoples, religions, castes, which we call India.

The process of de-imperialisation still goes on. In our sixty odd "possessions," there are sixty different forms of government, some—the most important—dependent; some where a measure of control is retained by Whitehall.

Self-Government

In one case, Newfoundland asked for the suspension of Dominion status for a time in order to carry out urgent financial regeneration, since, as a completely independent State, the country had become bankrupt. It felt that to get away with what is, in fact, a gross falsehood.

He is doing the exact opposite of what we have been doing for the best part of a century. For we have turned, or are turning, the world's ignorance and confusion about what the British Empire has become will enable him to get away with what is, in fact, a gross falsehood.

financial aid to Jamaica and other islands.

Progress

BUT the world simply does not know of the degree of de-imperialisation already accomplished, or does not believe it to be a reality. The maps of the Empire published everywhere are still all of the same colour, which creates the impression that Canada is governed just like Gibraltar or Malta.

The ignorance about our Empire, both abroad and at home, passes belief. Once, lecturing in a German university, a professor of political science flatly denied that Britain did not make the immigration laws of Canada, and in effect told me I was a liar when I insisted that the British Parliament had no more statutory power over the legislatures of New Zealand or Australia than it has over the legislature of Peru.

It was on November 26, 1932, that in the American Senate a suggestion was made that Britain should settle her debt to the United States by selling Canada thereto. "When a man has debts, and more land than he needs," it was explained, "he sells some of it." It was on October 18, 1935, that one of the most eminent of American journalists said in a public address that the British Government would have just as much responsibility as the totalitarian states for the next war, "for though Britain possesses more than she needs, she won't give any of it up to prevent war."

"If valueless," argued another American, "why not give up the Empire?" To which the answer is that we are giving it up, to people who live there. If we do not give it up to totalitarian states it is because they would close these territories against us, and use their resources to subject us to their domination. Our hesitations in India about going too quickly towards independence are rooted largely in such misgiving.

It is true we have a profitable trade with the Dominions and India. So we do with the Argentine and Brazil and the United States. It is true that we have made preferential arrangements with the Dominions at Ottawa—arrangements, in which, incidentally, Britain got much the worst of it. But they are arrangements made between independent States, and there is no reason why we should not have made the same kind of arrangement with France, or Denmark, or Norway, or Sweden.

The Truth

IT is time we exploded a false notion which is so extremely valuable to the enemy, and so extremely harmful to our cause.

It truth demands that we face what we have done ill, it also demands we realise what we have done well.

We have done what no Empire of the past has ever done. When Hitler says that in his subjugation by war and flame and terror of the small neighbouring States, he is merely copying the example of Great Britain, he is hoping that the world's ignorance and confusion about what the British Empire has become will enable him to get away with what is, in fact, a gross falsehood.

He is doing the exact opposite of what we have been doing for the best part of a century. For we have turned, or are turning, the world's ignorance and confusion about what the British Empire has become will enable him to get away with what is, in fact, a gross falsehood.

By Sir
NORMAN
ANGELL

tion of war makes them belligerents, as much as it makes Yorkshire or Cornwall; that their parliaments have something like the limited authority of the London County Council.

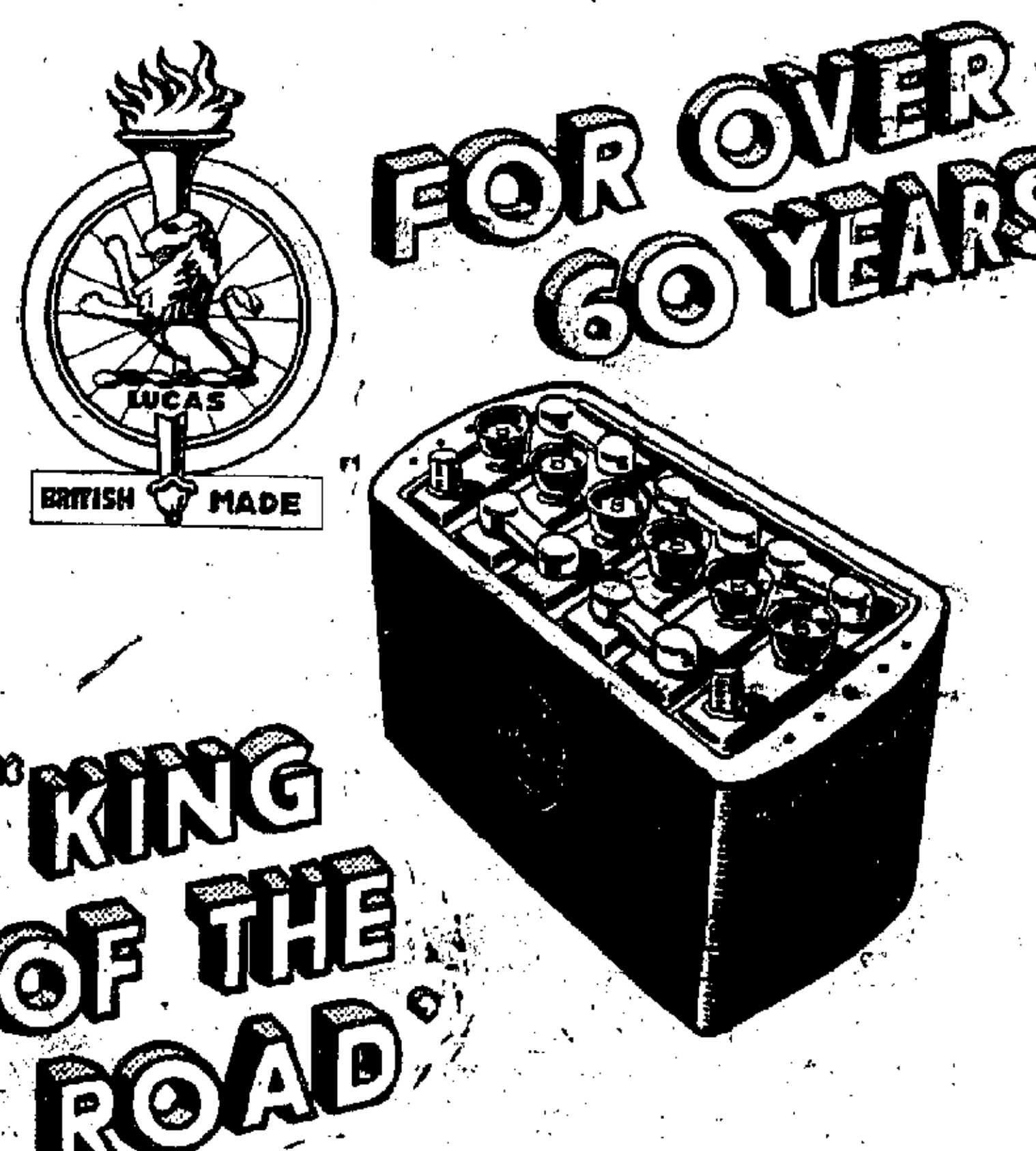
New Empire

All this is a complete mistake, and involves an entirely false picture of what the Empire has become.

The Dominions are independent States, their governments in no way subject to ours. We have now no more power to alter the laws which the New Zealand Parliament, for instance, makes, than we have to alter laws made by the Parliaments of Holland or Brazil. It has all been laid down definitely and clearly in the Statute of Westminster. That Statute declares that "no act passed after 1931 by the Parliament of the United Kingdom will be deemed to extend to a Dominion," that Britain and the Dominions are "autonomous communities," equal in status, in no way subordinate one to another in any aspect of their domestic or internal affairs.

To get a true picture of our relationship, to say, Australia, we should think of that country as a nation, quite as independent, in fact, as Belgium, or Norway; having its own Parliament, making its own laws by that Parliament; its own army and its own navy, controlled by its own Parliament; devising its own tariffs (Dominion tariffs often hit British trade very severely); passing its own immigration laws (some of which rigidly exclude certain classes of British subjects); appointing its own officials, its own financial salvation could best be undertaken with Whitehall's help.

The West Indies possess legislative or legislative councils, and have been working towards practical self government (the West Indies will one day probably make free association of self-governing Britain is at war (Eire is at present neutral, and the South African Parliament only voted for



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**THE EMPIRE DELIVERS
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THE NEW MAGNA CARTA

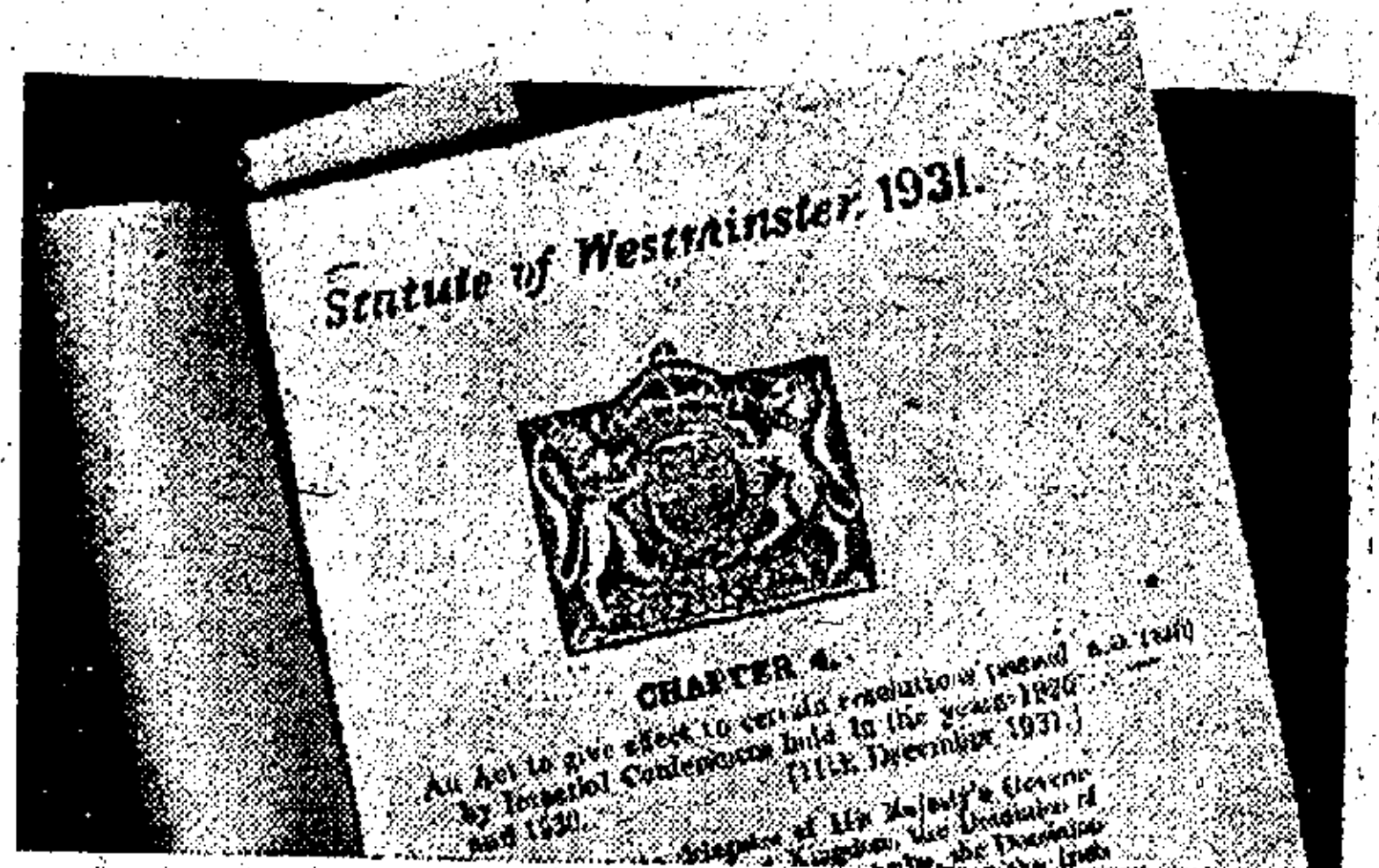
TEN years ago a problem was solved which had puzzled British statesmen for three hundred years. The problem was this. Every previous Empire in history had been held together by the obedience of the "Colonies" to the rule of the Mother Country. But that would not do for the men of these islands who went overseas: they claimed a freedom of their own and the right to manage their own affairs.

Step by step a new plan has been worked out. Under this new plan, daughter nations overseas, upon reaching political maturity, are no longer subject to the mother nation. They become willing partners in a free association of equal nations.

By 1931 this new plan of national independence, combined with loyalty freely given to the family of nations, was an accomplished fact—a political reality. The Statute of Westminster, which gave it legal shape, ranks with Magna Carta as one of the great documents of the human race.

Why do we call this Statute of Westminster the "new Magna Carta"? For this reason. The charter signed by King John in 1215 preserved the State of England by safeguarding the rights of individual citizens: the Statute of Westminster preserved the British Commonwealth by guaranteeing the liberties of member nations.

So the British people solved their problem: but they did more. They gave to other nations an example of a method by which free peoples could live and work together in peace for a common civilisation. We are not fighting for power or wealth: we are not fighting merely for our lives; we are not even fighting only for the liberation of Europe from the evil things. We are fighting in a Crusade to preserve and develop the greatest achievement in free cooperation between nations that mankind has yet seen. The British Commonwealth of Nations has the honour to hold in its hands the future of the world.



DO YOU KNOW?

HITLER and Mussolini are trying to persuade the World that the people of Great Britain "own" a quarter of the earth and sit at ease while the "enslaved" races of the Empire sweat and work for the sole profit of the British people. They know that this is false. Do you? Do you know the following facts?

INTERNAL order and the defence of the North-West Frontier against raiding tribes are maintained (in peace time) by a voluntary army of 210,000 officers and men, with 34,000 reservists. Of these only 60,000 are British troops.

WHEN the Dominions (except Eire, who remained neutral) declared war on Germany in September, 1939, they did so entirely of their own free will.

INSTEAD of drawing taxes from the Colonies, the taxpayers of Britain help to keep them going. In 1940—in the middle of the greatest war in history—an Act of Parliament was passed providing that over £11 millions which had been lent to Colonies in past years should be converted into free gifts.

THE whole British Empire employs fewer British officials than the total number of persons employed in Cadbury's, Rowntree's and Wills's factories.

THE British Commonwealth of Nations is a gigantic experiment in internationalism. It consists of (a) a group of completely independent nations, working together in free association, (b) others, such as India and Burma, which are rapidly approaching the same status, and (c) a collection of Colonies and Protectorates, which are being guided and assisted along the same road, towards the same goal.

THE same Act enables another £50 millions, spread over 10 years, to be given to the Colonies to help them to develop their own resources and improve their standards of living.

THE self-governing Dominions (Canada, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand and Eire) are free and equal partners with Great Britain. She has no control over their actions and policy at home or abroad. They maintain, wherever they wish, diplomatic representatives of their own at Foreign Courts and make treaties with Foreign Powers.

IT is a world-wide association, including white, brown, yellow and black member-States. Its basis is not as Hitler and Mussolini would have the world believe, tyranny and exploitation, but liberty and progress.

NO part of the British "Empire" is obliged to buy what it needs from Britain or to sell its own products to Britain.

A Message From The Secretary Of State

DID you know that ever since last June units of the Royal Canadian Air Force have been arriving in Britain complete with all their equipment and aeroplanes? We have had Canadian-built Hurricane fighters in Britain since February. Early in 1941 Canada will be building aeroplanes at the rate of twelve a day, one every two hours.

FULL advantage is taken of this freedom. For example, the British Colonies buy only 25 per cent of their imports from Britain. More than half of their trade is with Foreign Countries.

I cannot let Empire Day pass without sending you a message of greeting. I should like all people of the Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories to know what a real source of encouragement it has been to us to be assured of their goodwill and support.

OUTSTANDING in the Commonwealth's war effort is the Empire air training scheme, which will turn out no less than 20,000 pilots and 30,000 air crews every year from schools in Canada, Australia and New Zealand. But did you realise that New Zealand's air training scheme alone, when fully working, will produce over 3,000 trained air personnel each year? The smallest Dominion will be turning out air crews on a scale sufficient to replace the whole Royal Air Force losses in the first year of war.

THERE is almost twice as much British capital invested in the Argentine, a single foreign country, as in all the British Colonies put together.

It has not been given to everybody to take as active a part in the war as they would wish. Those African Middle East territories which have participated in African campaigns may be counted as fortunate. Malta too, a shining example to us all, has shown by her bearing that she is proud to be in the front line. But all overseas territories have played their part and all from the moment war began have made us in this country feel we have true friends all over the world. We have been through dark and terrible days together: the road may be a long and hard one but we can all feel steady confidence that the end of it is victory.

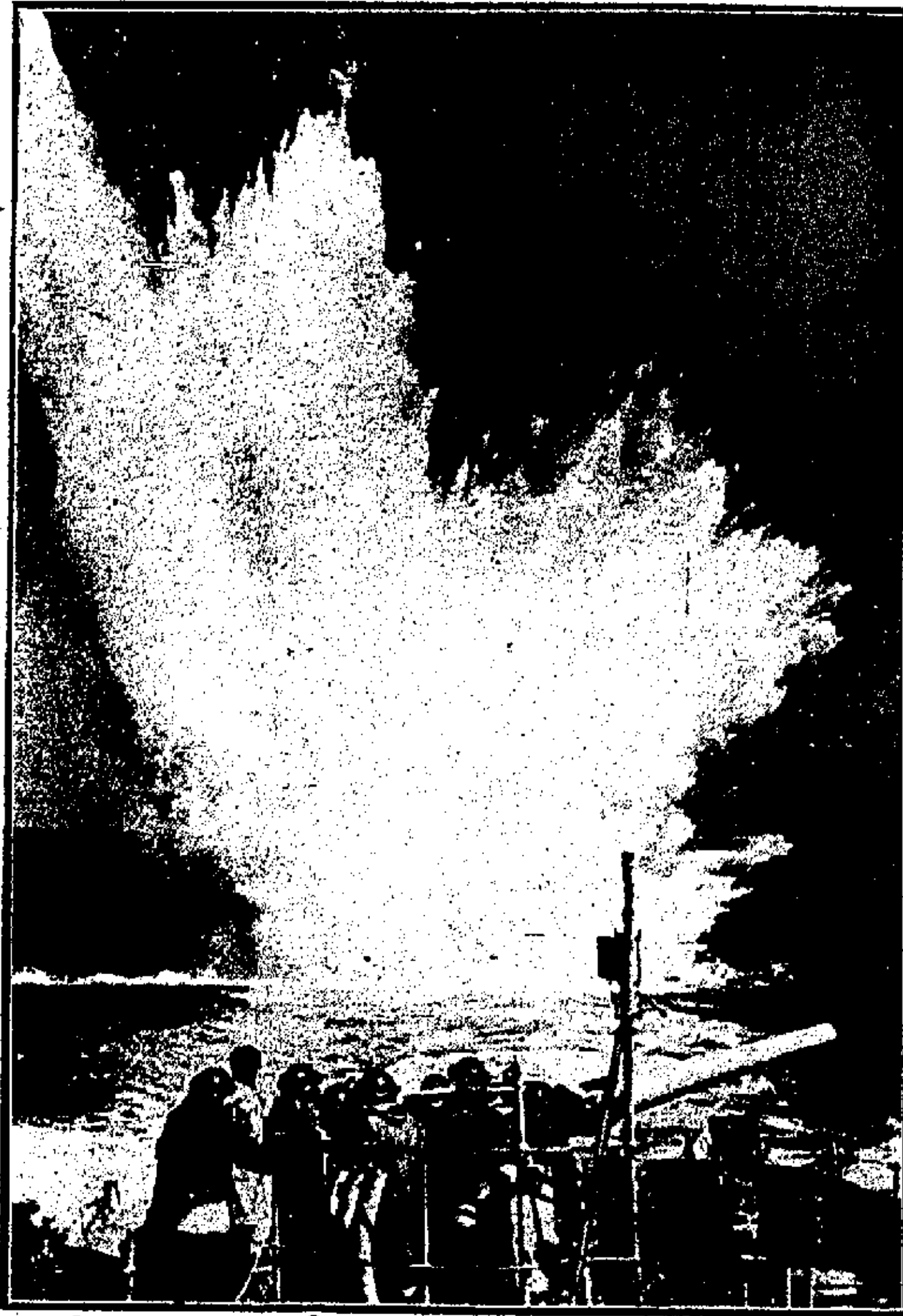
AMONG the newer nations of the British Commonwealth, Australia ranks first as a naval power. But did you know that Canada has been catching her up? Before the war there were 1,700 men in the Royal Canadian Navy; now there are 14,000. Canada's navy now numbers no less than 185 vessels—no great battleships, but a lot of new and very useful craft. She has in hand the building of a large number of corvettes, and several of them have already been launched. Australia's shipyards have been busy too; and at the beginning of December the first of the Tribal Class destroyers which she is building was launched at Sydney. Only one of her seven yards engaged in naval work was in operation before the war.

BRITISH India, which Hitler and Mussolini say is "owned" by us, buys less than one-third of her total imports from Britain.

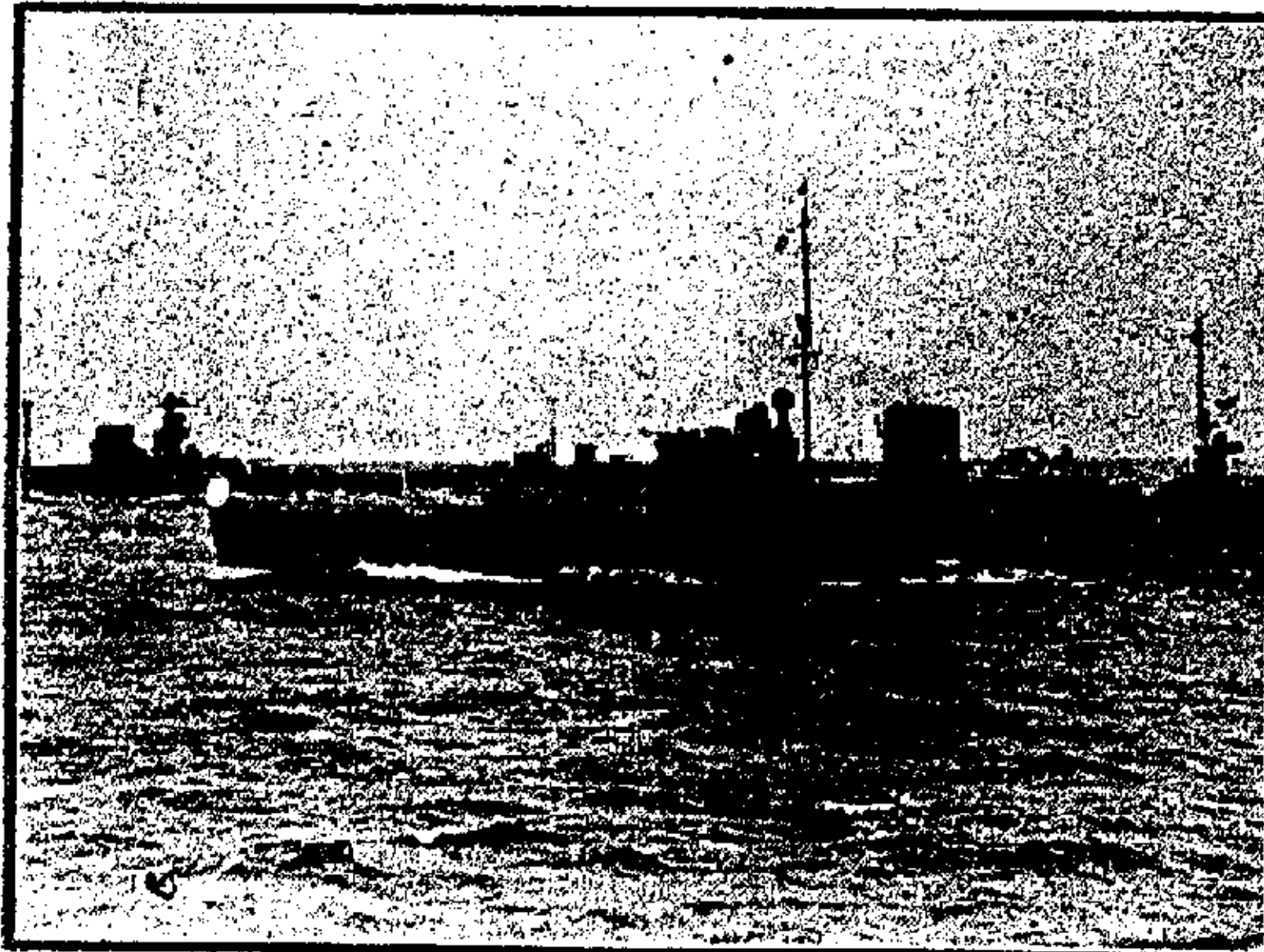
IN the whole of British India, which has a population of about 275 millions, there are only 715 European Civil Servants and 450 officers of the Police Service. All the rest, numbering many thousands, are Indians. Even in the highest ranks Indians serve on terms of complete equality with their British colleagues.

UNDER the Constitution all the Provinces of British India manage their own affairs with elected Parliaments and Cabinets of Indian Ministers who are responsible to those Parliaments.

KEEPING The SEAS FREE



Out on patrol "somewhere in the Atlantic" a lurking U-boat is suspected and a depth charge is hurled beneath the waters. A remarkable picture as the depth charge shows its formidable power on exploding. (Copyright, Fox).



H.M.S. Leander, which the other day caught an Italian raider in the Indian Ocean. (Copyright, Fox).



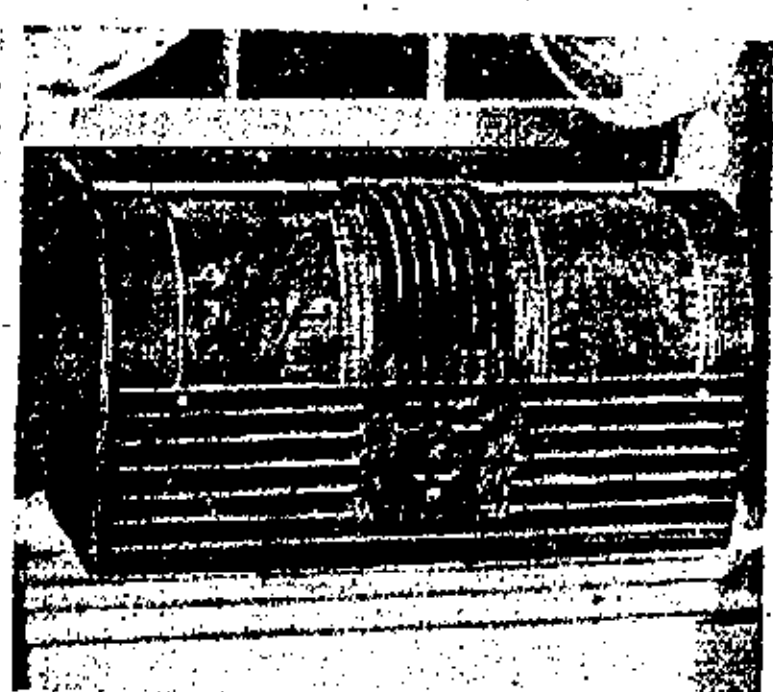
Minesweepers now carry their own balloon barrage. A striking picture as seen from the crow's nest. (Copyright, Fox).

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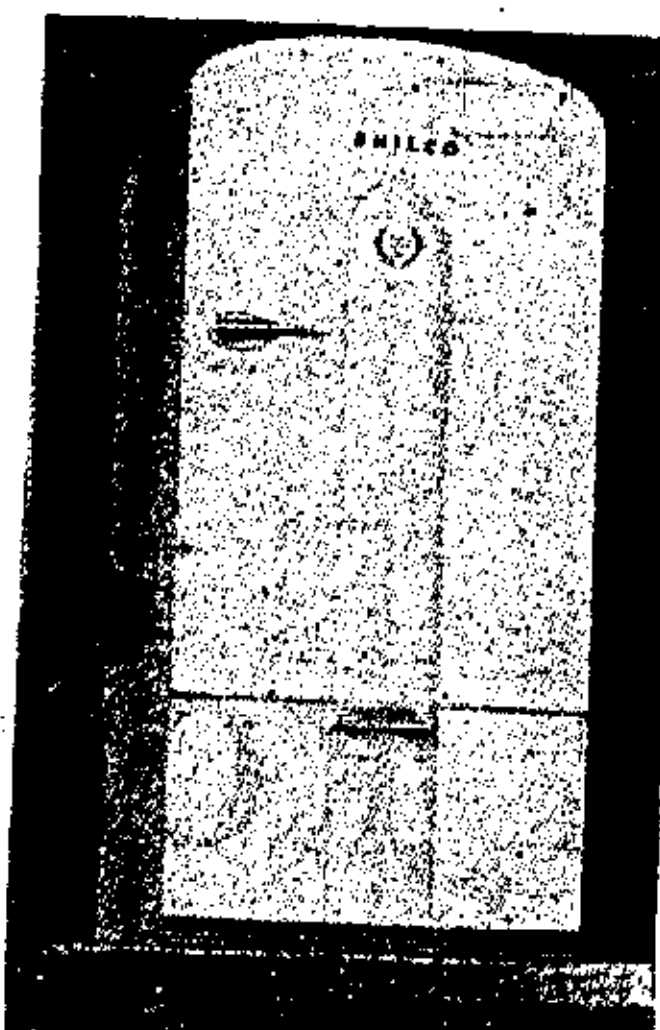
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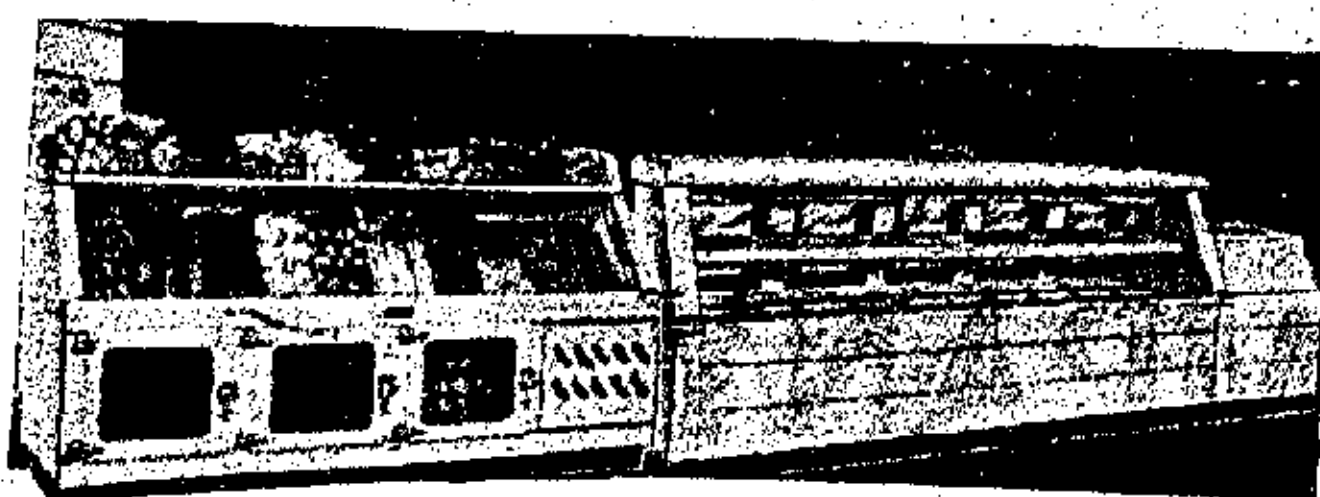
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COLONIAL EMPIRE

THE British Colonial Empire is one of the glittering prizes which tempted the gangsters of the Axis into the gamble of war. The Germans especially have had their eye on it ever since they lost their colonies in the last war, and German propaganda, always distinguished more for industry than consistency, has argued both that Britain deserves to lose her Empire because she exploits and oppresses its peoples, and also that she does not exploit its peoples as thoroughly and exhaustively as Germany itself would do.

The Answer Comes

The two Dictators sought this judgment, and are going to have to abide by it, for already the answer has come.

The outbreak of war was immediately followed by a torrent of messages from Governments and individuals and organisations all over the Colonial Empire, declaring their devotion to the King-Emperor, their confidence in the justice of his cause, and in the ultimate success of his arms. One and all they placed their services and resources unreservedly at his disposal. These declarations came from men of all degrees, alike from wealthy Sultans in the Far and Middle East who offered large sums of money or regiments of their personal warriors, as from poor and struggling communities in distant islands. There was a case of a West African Chief who said that now this trouble

There are many proud regiments in the Colonial Empire— all of these, such as the King's African Rifles, the Royal West African Frontier Force, the Transjordan Frontier Force and

By The Late
Lord
Lloyd

former Secretary of
State for the
Colonies



An anti-aircraft Battery of the Royal Malta Artillery at a defence position in Egypt. The gunners are regular soldiers of the Royal Malta Artillery and have volunteered for foreign service to assist the Allied and Empire war effort. (Copyright, Fox).

the Malay Regiment, received many times the number of recruits they required to fill their expanded ranks, and everywhere the story has been the same. In many Colonies, indeed, great anxiety was caused by the desire of men in key positions or engaged in the production of vital war materials, to enlist in the armed forces, and it was only with some difficulty that they could be persuaded to stay at their work.

A Common Cause

But to me the significant point is this. During the past summer we sustained, as everyone knows, serious and grievous reverses on a scale which could hardly have been foreseen. Our position was one of gravity, and our enemies seemed to be going from one triumph to another. These were, indeed, not times for the faint-hearted. Yet it was at this moment, at the dramatic crisis of the French collapse—in those tense midsummer moments when our armies' life seemed to hang in the balance or to be ebbing away on the French beaches, when calamity and even catastrophe seemed to the waiting world to be hard upon us—that was the time when renewed, and almost passionate assurances of unflinching support and devotion poured in upon me every hour in my office from the greatest of the Crown Colonies to the smallest coral reef and atoll in the Pacific Ocean. The burden of all the messages was the same—what can we do, what more can we do? They offered their services; they offered their all. It was indeed moving to realise the full meaning of what these gifts portended, and to know that thousands of people in these far-off countries were subscribing money some of them could ill afford to buy fighters to protect this island and bombers to strike back at those who dared to assail the Mother Country.

held for two hundred years, to the glory and clatter of our eastern ports in the sunshine of Singapore and Hong Kong.

But these are only a small part of the Colonial Empire. There is the long coastline of West Africa, with its hinterland of martial and industrious peoples and its rich produce. People sometimes forget the size of it all. Nigeria alone has a greater population than any two of the great Dominions. Then there are the West Indies with their ancient and free constitutions; there are Fiji and all our Pacific possessions. I cannot, of course, begin to tell you the full tale in so short a talk, for in the Colonial Empire of which I speak there are sixty millions of people, over fifty Administrations and Governments, scores of religious creeds, hundreds of different races, and a babel of different languages. Mind you, these are no people held down in subjection by an Imperial power; they are people quietly proud of their British citizenship, often more British than we ourselves. Both Hitler and Mussolini have declared that measures were taken up with war would be the test which

had come upon us his gun must be brought out and used again in the King's service. Another African wrote a letter in English, which he was not very familiar with, the language of which held so much simplicity and dignity that I think I must quote it. It said: "In the day of rejoicing such as Coronation, my country is representing in London, so why not now when Europe is at agony, my country must share it also?"

I could name hundreds of other instances of the same character. Messages such as these are not the result of propaganda, for before the war we had done none. In spite of this, even among the primitive peoples there existed this remarkable understanding of the vital issues at stake, and above all, an overwhelming sympathy with and confidence in the Allied cause.

Moreover, it was abundantly clear from the very start that this was no mere lip service. In every colony, small and great, war-spirited services have been set up with health services have been set up and extended. Private enterprise

I have said enough, I think, to make you all realise that the Colonies have thrown their heart and soul into this struggle. Our cause is their cause and our triumph theirs. More than that, every bomb dropped on our cities is a cause of fierce resentment to them. Recently, when Buckingham Palace was bombed, I received telegrams from every single one of our Colonies expressing their anger at the outrage, and their thankfulness for their Majesties' providential escape.

The question arises naturally in our minds: What have we done to deserve such good will? What is the debit and credit account of our dealings with these Colonial peoples? It is a fair reckoning, I think it can be said that we have achieved a good deal in the fairly short history of the Colonial Empire as it is now; law and order, a settled state of Society have been brought to millions of people. With the help of missionary effort, educational and

AT WAR

has opened up new countries and stimulated trade. Our scholars and scientists have added immensely to the world's store of history, folk-lore, tropical medicine, agriculture and a hundred other subjects. The knowledge they have acquired has been used with practical effect by administrators and technicians.

The Task Ahead

Yet the achievement is nothing as compared with the task which lies before us. The task is clear. It is simply to improve the lot of all these people, to help them and guide them, to bring them prosperity, to raise their standard of living, to educate them, and to develop the resources of their countries so that they may be enabled to take an ever-increasing responsibility in ordering their own affairs. That is our declared aim, and only a few months ago, in pursuance of that aim, a special Act was passed by the Imperial Parliament which authorised the spending of fifty-five million pounds from the pocket of the British taxpayer to carry out, over a period of years, a programme of Colonial development and welfare.

The forward path, mind you, is always a dangerous one, for education can be a heady wine, but I am convinced that we have chosen wisely, exactly as the Nazis would not have chosen. But the war inevitably had its effect on nearly all the immediate progress we hoped to make. We have had

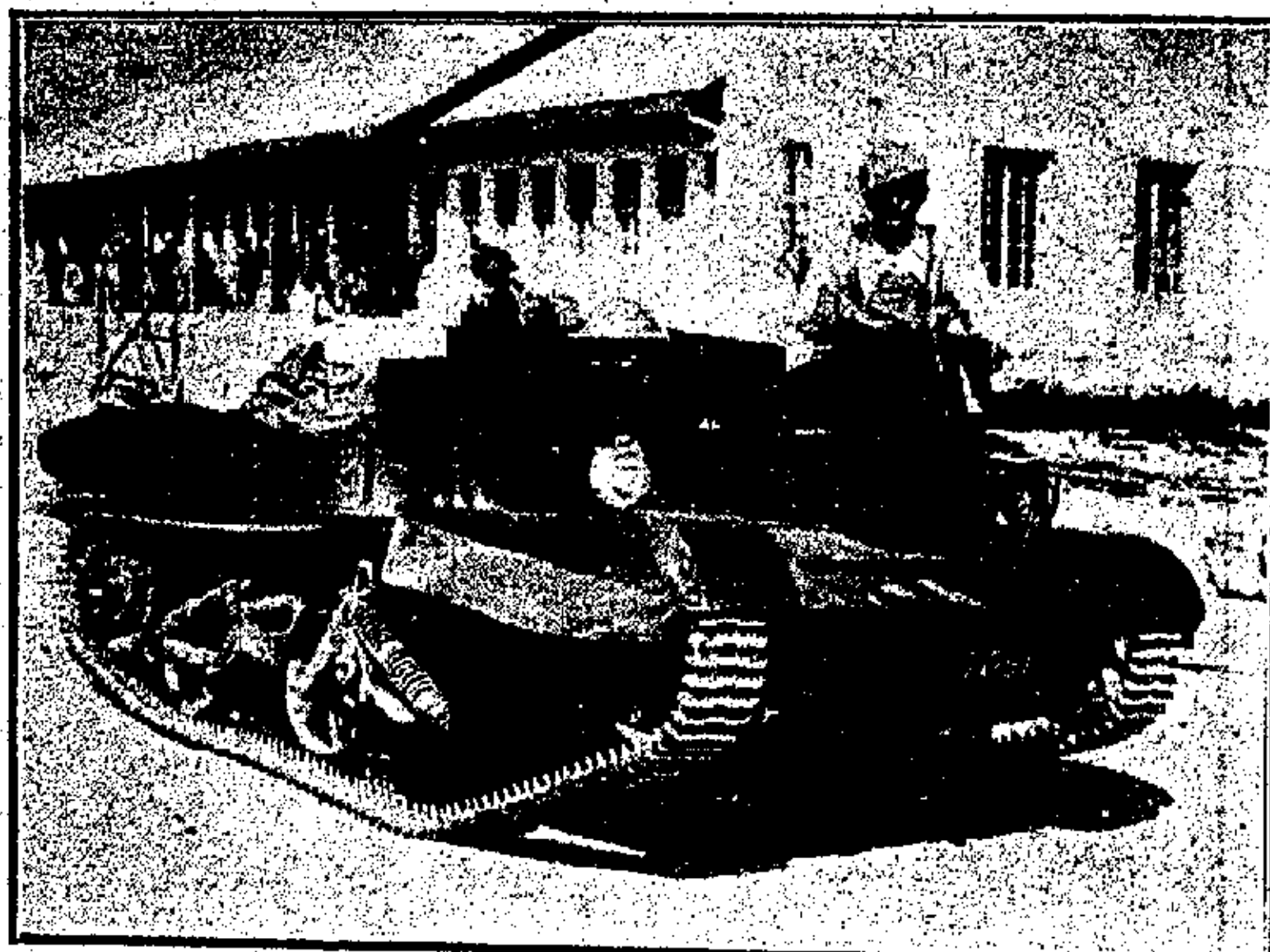
greater one of its defence in surer or more powerful hands than to-day.

Men

The second way in which the Colonies can help towards the war effort is in the provision of manpower; here there is a vast reservoir hitherto almost untapped. As I have said before, where recruits have been asked for they have been forthcoming many times over, and the Colonial Regiments are now composed of men of the finest true fighting calibre. You will also, I hope, have read in your papers of the arrival of recruits from certain Colonies to join the service to which we all owe so much to-day, the Royal Air Force.

Materials

It is, however, in the economic sphere that the contribution of the Colonies to the war is perhaps at present most powerful. It is not in the least spectacular, but loses none of its vital importance for that. It consists, first, of the denial to the enemy of those essential tropical products, such as fats, oils, oilseeds, and so on, which are so important to a country at war. It means that the Colonial Empire has to make sure—however inconvenient it is to do so—that none of these products goes to the enemy, directly or indirectly, and that no help is given to merchants and ship-owners who are working for the



MALTA IS PREPARED.—An armoured Bren Gun carrier in Malta. These vehicles have a good turn of speed over the roughest country. (Copyright Fox).

to concentrate our attention on all that makes for the urgent prosecution of our war purposes, and I know that the Colonies themselves would not have had it otherwise.

In Time Of War

What are these purposes, so far as the Colonies are concerned? The importance of Colonies in wartime can be considered in three aspects: the strategic aspect, the provision of man-power, and the economic. Of the strategic aspect I will not say much; the importance of the fortresses of Gibraltar, Malta and Singapore requires no emphasis. Imperial looks up in the air at a "Spitfire" troops are stationed there in positions which command the scenes of the world, and now that the war appears to be spreading, their value will become greater and greater.

A recent development of importance has been the agreement to lease to the United States of America certain bases in the West Indies. It is a signal honour which has befallen those Colonies, in common with Newfoundland, thus to contribute to the defence of the British Empire, and of that other great democracy, the United States. The lease in Bermuda has been offered without asking for anything in return. In the other Colonies leases have been granted in exchange for fifty United States' destroyers. This important political and strategic development has been generally welcomed by the Colonies themselves, which, in agreeing to these leases, are making a noble and generous contribution to the war effort of the Empire; and, I may add, to the future of Anglo-American relations. The Colonies thus return to their early role of strategic defenders of noble causes: never was the cause a

enemy and not for ourselves. This may sound a simple enough operation, but it keeps a large number of experts very busy indeed.

On the other side, the Colonial Empire is a great producer of raw materials, and a great many of its products are needed to carry on the war. I need not quote many examples of that, but we should soon find our efforts were hampered if we could not count on the tin and rubber of Malaya and the copper of Northern Rhodesia, for instance. We have recently been particularly active in developing new sources for the supply of bauxite, the ore from which aluminium is produced, and I hope that the housewife who looks up in the air at a "Spitfire" and says: "There goes my saucepan," will remember to add, "and with it a lot of aluminium from the Colonies." And while she is about it, she might remember also that a good many of the "Spitfires" she sees have been paid for by voluntary gifts from the Colonies.

It may be of interest to record now, when almost every town and village has its "Spitfire" fund, that the Colonies were the first people in the Empire to make gifts for aircraft. Now they are going to help in another way, by providing mobile canteens to serve hot food to the people of London and other cities who have been bombed out of their homes, or have to spend long, anxious nights in air-raid shelters. I hope that when you see one of these canteens on the street, with the name of one of our Colonies inscribed on it, you will remember that it is a gift and token of goodwill from people far away, differing sometimes in language, in history and surroundings, but at one with you in a common love of liberty and decency, in detestation of tyranny and cruelty, and in allegiance to one flag and one King.

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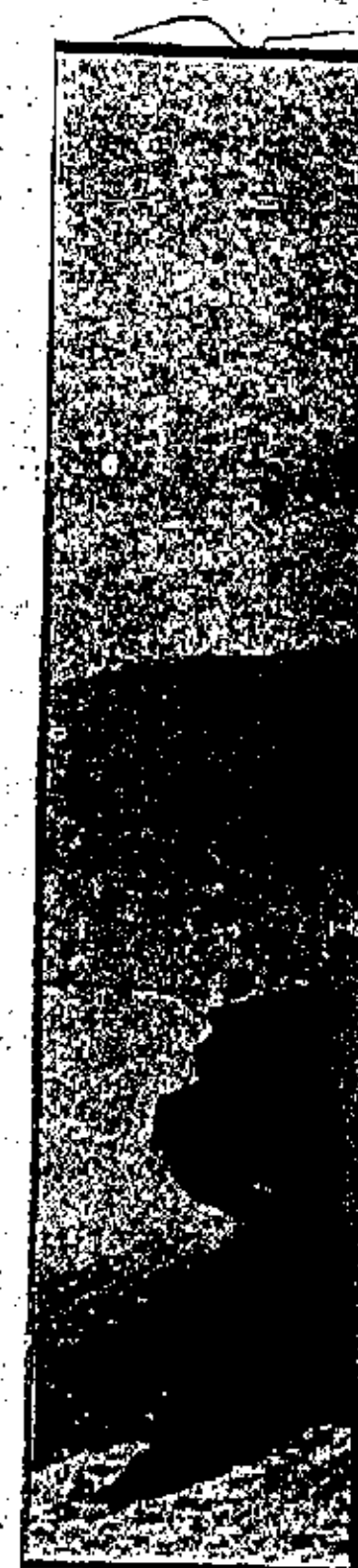
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Canadian anti-aircraft gunners manning a light gun somewhere in England.



The irrepressible shown in the



A sing-song by men of a Maori battalion of the New Zealand Expeditionary Force in the Middle East.



The Sudan Defence Force which played a prominent part in the Amba Alagi operations. These are fine troops and are shown above at bayonet practice.



Men of the Royal Malta Artillery. They have had plenty to do battling against over 300 air raids.



South African troops in the campaign in

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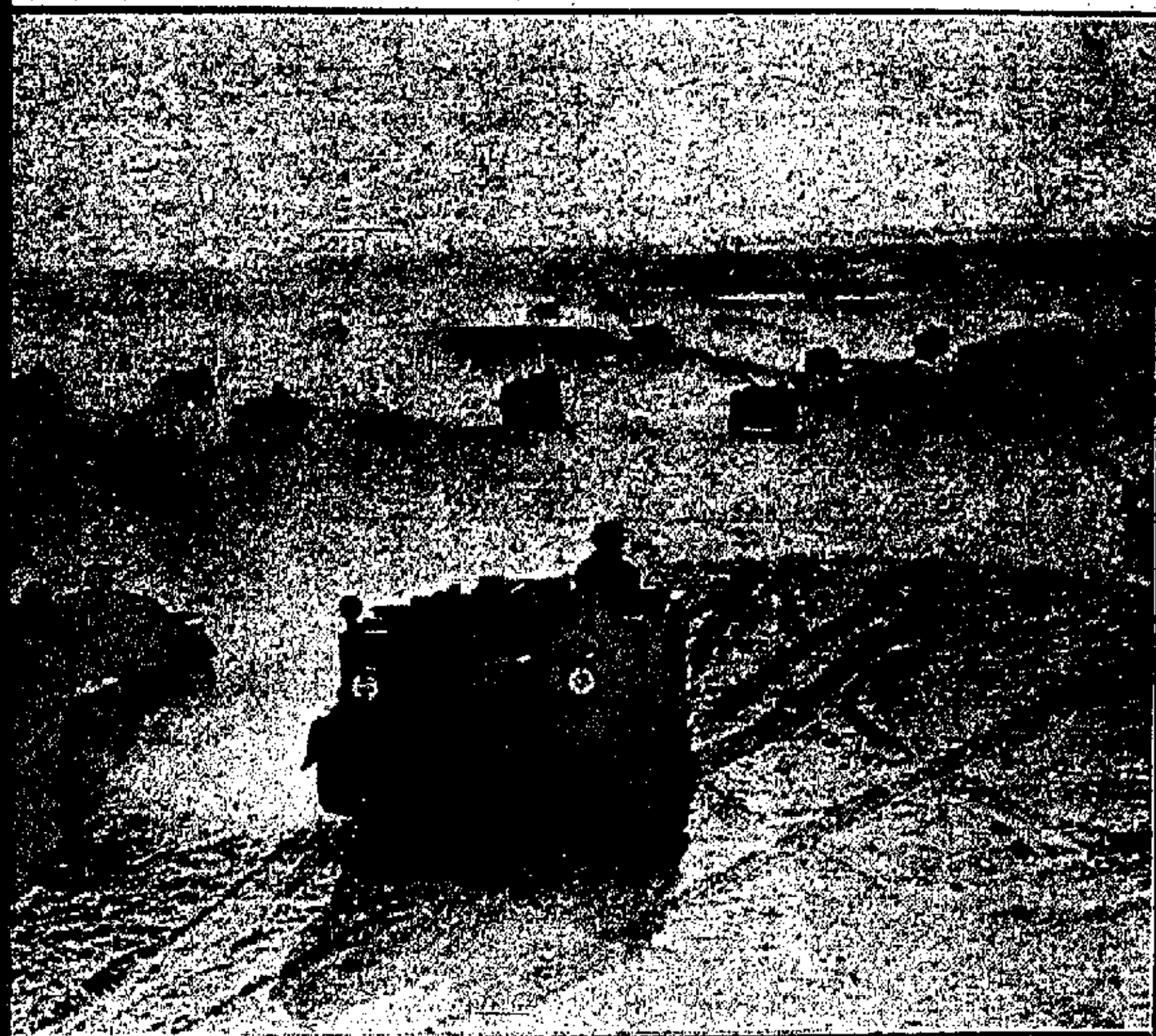
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e Commonwealth



le Australians, mechanised cavalry of the Western Desert. They are carriers moving up in battle formation.

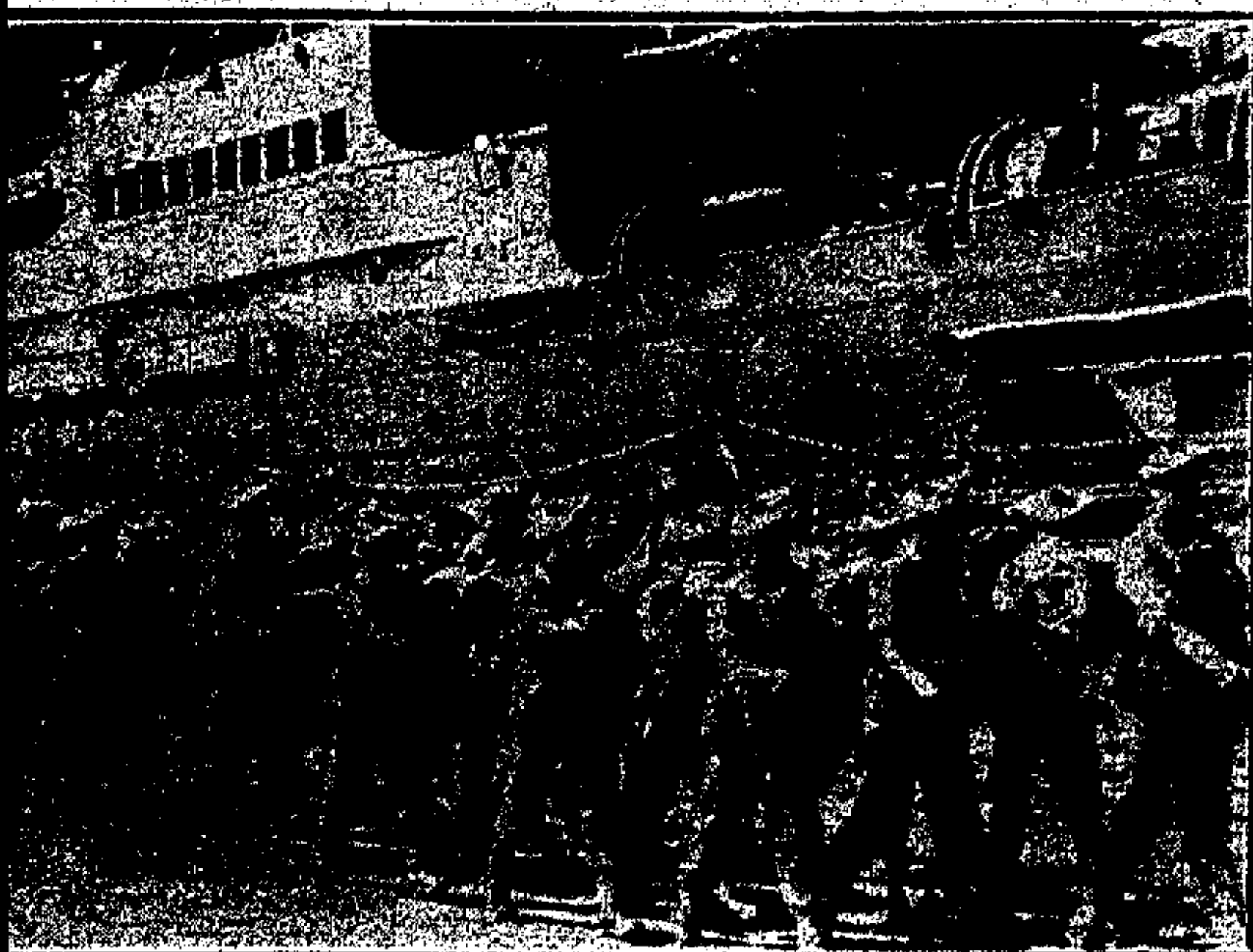


Members of an Indian division in Egypt training in anti-aircraft work with an automatic.

onary Force in

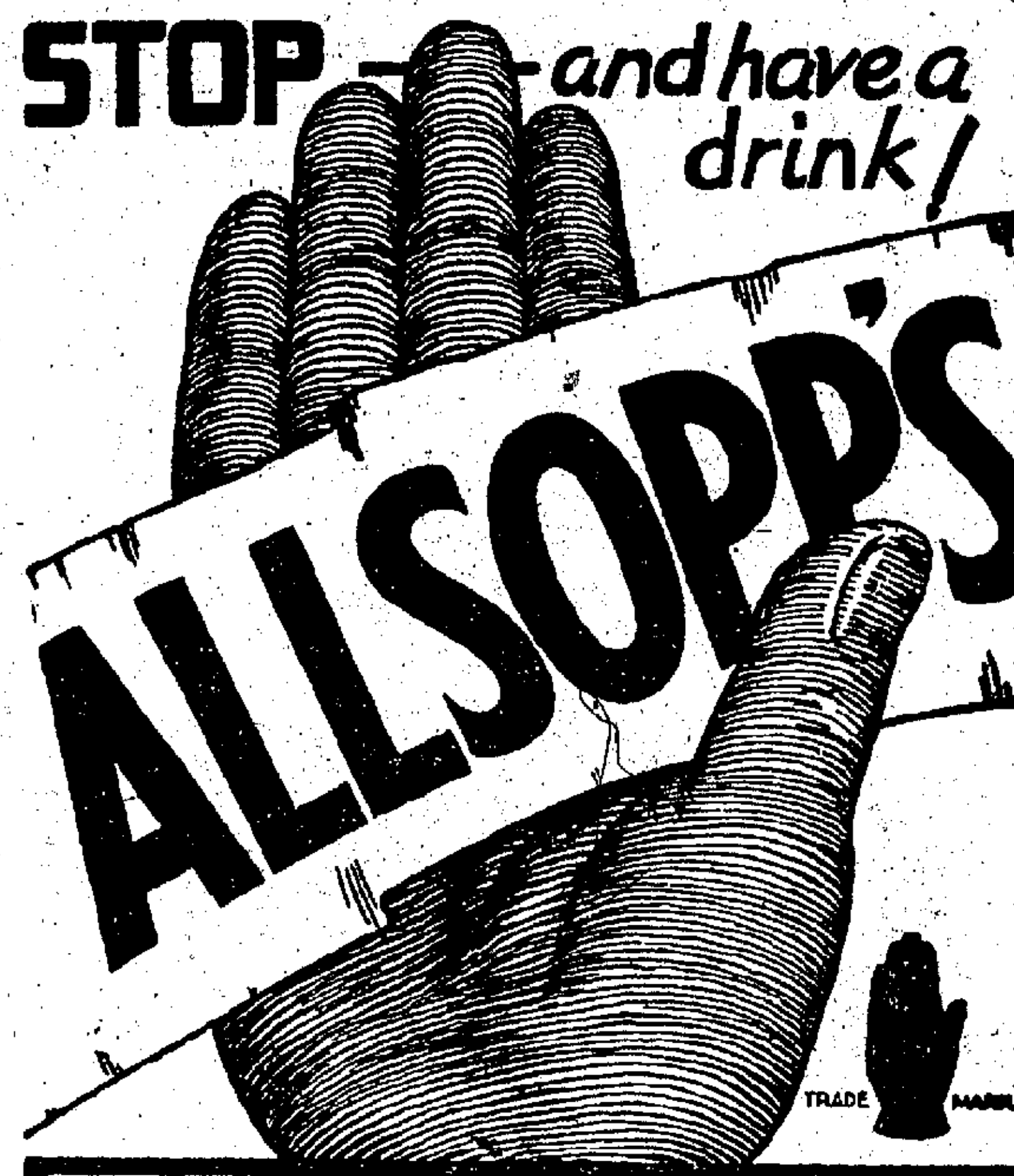


An Indian Army Service Corps ammunition column halts after a long spell on a desert road.



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COMMONWEALTH IN ARMS

AFTER the storm and the earthquake and the fire had swirled about the mountain, Elijah heard a still, small voice. And in reply, he cried out, "I, even I only, am left, and they seek my life, to take it away." Then the still small voice reminded him that there were seven thousand in Israel who had not yet bowed the knee to the false god, Baal.

To-day there are over five hundred million people who have not bowed the knee to Baal—this modern Baal, whose shrine is at Barchesgaden. Nor will they: they stand together, pledged to fight until they have swept this pestilence from the earth.

These people are ourselves—the people of the British Commonwealth. We are the five hundred million who have not bowed the knee to Baal, and we know now where we stand; we know what we are up against; we know that we are fighting is just across the Channel, and we are not daunted.

We, in Britain, hold the vanguard—the position of honour on the battlefield.

Defence in Depth

Ever since the German offensive began, we have been discussing the merits of a "defence in depth." Instead of attempting to hold a line, which may be pierced or turned, the defenders organise themselves in groups at selected strong points. The system of defence by this method is rather like a spring mattress. The harder you hit it and the deeper your fist penetrates, the stiffer is the resistance, and the greater the "come back" of the springs you have compressed. That is roughly how Britain is defended.

Britain is a vanguard. A vanguard of what? Of a "defence in depth" which spans the world and thus the world's resources. Look westward across the Atlantic to Canada, stretching from ocean to ocean, across the North American continent. Night and day the Canadian people are at work—as we are—turning out Bren guns, munitions, aircraft, training an army of pilots and aircraft technicians, producing vast stores of wheat and essential war materials

such as nickel. Large numbers of their men are in Britain, impatient to get busy with the job they came to do. And more and more are on their way. The spring of resistance that begins on the coastline of Britain extends to Vancouver, fronting the waters of the Pacific. The vital link that makes that possible is the Royal Navy. Now turn your mind's eye to the other side of the world—Australia and New Zealand. The tremendous story repeats itself. The "Anzacs" are here—sons of the men who won immortal fame at Gallipoli and elsewhere in the last war. They are in Britain, ready to fight at our side, while many thousands more are to follow. At home, the farmers of New Zealand are crowding their ships with frozen meat and dairy produce to fill our larders. Australian wool is pouring into British mills to be made up into khaki uniforms, while in Australia itself armament factories are going full speed ahead. Everywhere there are new factories, new camps and a stream of soldiers, airmen and sailors joining in the greatest fight of all time. The Commonwealth is becoming one vast arsenal and training ground combined.

Consider the resources of this Commonwealth to which we belong—the gold of South Africa, the copper of Rhodesia, the sugar of the West Indies, rubber and tin from Malaya, jute from India, ground nuts, coffee, tea and sisal from tropical Africa, and so on. It is a world Commonwealth which is "going to it" for all it is worth—not at the crack of a Gestapo whip nor in hypnotised adulation of a monstrous tyranny—but because every member of it has freely and voluntarily answered a trumpet call to the greatest Crusade that the world has known.

We in Britain are on guard at the point of greatest peril; we hold the advance post for a great and gallant company whose tramping feet echo across the earth. When the time comes (as it will) to pass from defence to the attack, Britain will strike again.

Strike and Strike Again

Exactly the opposite has happened. As Hitler's hammer blows smashed one nation after another in Europe and Britain's position became increasingly perilous, the other members did not seize the opportunity of breaking a bond of association which they hated. On the contrary, they redoubled their efforts to cooperate. The Colonies—many of them poor and hard hit by the war—have contributed a fleet of bombers. Every day we read of more sums of money voted by Colonial legislatures for the common cause. Primitive African tribes, having no money, come forward to offer part of their crops and their herds of cattle—so earnest is their desire to make a contribution. In other words, adversity has toughened the bonds that bind us together and not broken them. That is a very significant fact. And by way of contrast, when bonds of "this spirit of men in free and equal

and again, and she will do so with the full weight and power of a united Commonwealth behind her. It will be an offensive in depth. Already in the air we are carrying the war, day and night, into the enemy's camp.

There is also another aspect of the matter. If you look at a map of the world and consider the geographical "lay-out" of this league of free peoples, of which we are all members, you will see that it is not just a powerful metropolis with a number of dependencies attached to it, which would fall like ripe fruit into the hands of a conqueror. On the contrary, it is a ring of powerful and determined allies—Britain,

Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, and Newfoundland, and the British Colonial Empire.

Take the case of Italy. In hope of plunder she has started a war in North-East Africa, and in consequence she has encountered a new enemy—the Union of South Africa, assisted by Southern Rhodesia and the armed forces of British East Africa. Again, a threat from the Far East would encounter the instant opposition of Australia, New Zealand and India. The people of India put a million fighting men into the struggle during the last war and will do so again if the need arises. We are, in fact, part of a world system of fighting units, linked together by sea power for attack and defence at all points of the compass.

The Testing Time

Ever since the war began Dr. Goebbels has been doctoring the news to tell the world that the British Empire was rotten to the core, consisting of subject peoples who were held down by brute force and ruthlessly exploited for the benefit of the idle British. These people (he prophesied) would joyfully rise in revolt and the British Empire would dissolve.

Exactly the opposite has happened. As Hitler's hammer blows smashed one nation after another in Europe and Britain's position became increasingly perilous, the other members did not seize the opportunity of breaking a bond of association which they hated. On the contrary, they redoubled their efforts to cooperate. The Colonies—many of them poor and hard hit by the war—have contributed a fleet of bombers. Every day we read of more sums of money voted by Colonial legislatures for the common cause. Primitive African tribes, having no money, come forward to offer part of their crops and their herds of cattle—so earnest is their desire to make a contribution. In other words, adversity has toughened the bonds that bind us together and not broken them. That is a very significant fact. And by way of contrast, when bonds of "this spirit of men in free and equal

nature are artificial, as in the case of the last war, they snap under the strain and the empire crumbles to pieces.

What is it that holds the British Commonwealth together? Certainly not force.

The question is best answered by looking at the various communities that go to make up the Commonwealth. In the first place there are the self-governing Dominions, that is to say, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Eire. By gradual stages these units (with the exception of Eire, which has been a nation in its own right since ancient times) have grown up from being small struggling colonies governed and protected from London, until they became fully fledged nations. Step by step their parliaments were vested with more and more power, until to-day they are as free and independent as we are ourselves. They control their own revenues and every function of government. They can make their own ministers to foreign courts; they can make their own treaties with foreign Powers. When Britain declared war on Germany they were at liberty to choose whether they would do the same or not. They made their own decision. Eire decided to stand neutral, and although that decision increased her own danger, Britain has accepted it and respected it completely.

So much for the first category—the "grown ups" of the family. Next comes a group containing India, Burma and Ceylon. These are Asiatic peoples, accustomed from time immemorial to the rule of despots. To-day they have constitutions on the democratic model, giving them a very high degree of self-government, and India has been solemnly assured that the Government of Great Britain intends to grant complete self-government at the earliest possible moment.

Nation Making

The next group is an interesting one: the largest units within it are Newfoundland and Southern Rhodesia. Newfoundland until a few years ago was a Dominion. She fell on evil days and was facing bankruptcy. Great Britain came to the rescue with the necessary funds and for the time being re-assumed direct control. When Newfoundland is on her feet again, she will once more enter the circle of independent Dominions. At the same time, Southern Rhodesia, which was originally a Crown Colony, to-day ranks immediately behind the Dominions and, apart from a reserve power in respect of native affairs and certain other matters, is completely self-governing. Meanwhile, the men of Newfoundland as of Southern Rhodesia have answered the call, and as sailors, airmen and soldiers are rendering notable service to the common cause.

Most interesting of all, perhaps, is the group known as the Colonial Empire, the greatest part of which is in Africa. Parliaments and Cabinet Ministers are obviously inappropriate for primitive Africa tribes, many centuries

younger than Europeans in political development. But the same fundamental principle is at work. The entire system of government is designed to foster their growth along their own lines, to turn them into developed Africans, not imitations of Englishmen. Each village, each tribe, each collection of tribes, handles for its own benefit a large part of the revenue raised by taxation, manages its own courts of justice, builds roads, schools and hospitals—while the British administrators watch and guide, helping as much as possible in the background. The declared goal is the emergence of a group of self-reliant, self-governing African nations, each making a distinctive contribution to the common pool.

This Commonwealth is, as it were, a vast workshop in which races of every colour—white, black, brown and yellow—are being aided in the process of hammering out their own destiny. Or—to change the metaphor—it is like a gigantic Jacob's ladder on which these diverse peoples are climbing up to the top rung of equal partnership. It is true that some have tended to stick fast on a lower rung. That is largely our responsibility. And in this connection it is well to remember that the British taxpayer is about to pay out some five million pounds a year for ten years to enable the weaker communities to develop their own economic resources and so resume the climb up the political ladder.

A Free Partnership

This Commonwealth—with all our past mistakes and present omissions—is a dynamic and progressive thing. It is not our boast that we own an Empire. We no more "own" Canada than we "own" the Isle of Man; the inhabitants do that. But we can with justice be proud to belong, proud of our membership in a Commonwealth which works together as a free partnership and, when it is threatened, spontaneously fights as one unit. Think of the difference to-day if that spirit of cooperation and mutual trust could have animated the unfortunate "neutrals" of Europe who now lie under the heel of Hitler.

Despite all the sincere effort and energy put into the League of Nations during the past twenty years, the League to-day stands eclipsed. In the British Commonwealth we have a League of Nations that works, and works with increasing efficiency as the pressure upon it grows. It is a gigantic experiment in inter-racial cooperation and as such it has a contribution to make to the rebuilding of a disordered world.

Hitherto Hitler has swept from victory to victory because he has been able to fire his obedient people with a dynamic spirit—a will to conquer. He will not be finally overcome until the dynamic force is matched by a greater than his own. We and our partners overseas have it within us—the flaming spirit of a Crusade—a Crusade inspired by the individual spirit of men in free and equal association marching to "destroy the mass hypnotism of a tyrant which kills the soul."

By VINCENT HARLOW

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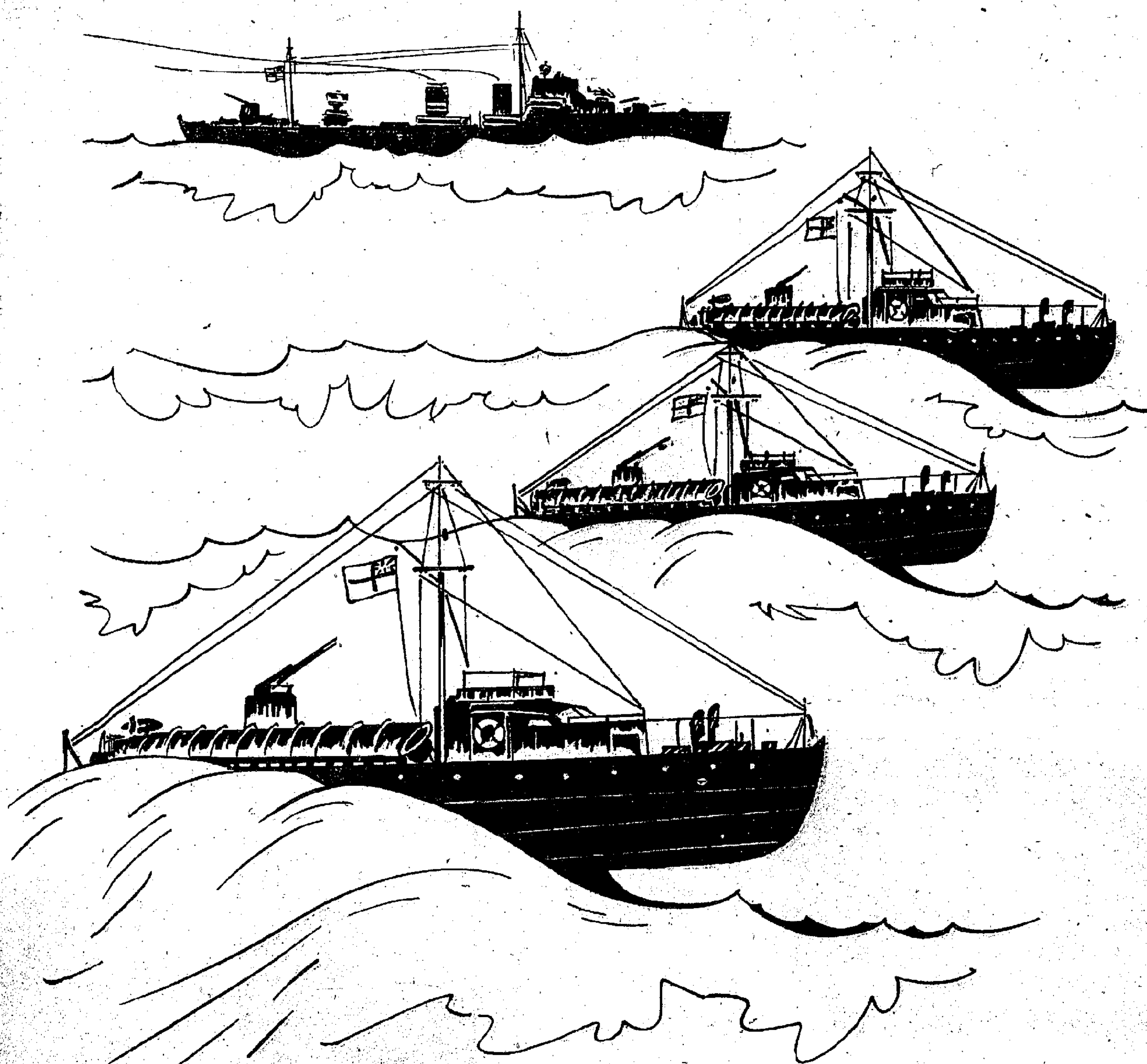
Canton, Swatow, Amoy, Foochow & Shanghai



A rest room for Australians, both troops and nursing staff, has been established at Australia House, London. Here are some of the nurses from Tamworth, N.S.W. (Copyright, Fox).

Mistress of the Seas.

Thanks to the Navy British supremacy afloat remains unchallenged, and this sketch of some of our light forces, all Thornycroft vessels, on patrol is symbolical of the Fleet's unceasing vigilance to keep the seas free.



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CANADA

CANADA is the home of an independent nation of the New World. With her mighty neighbour, she helps to guard the freedom of the Western Hemisphere. She is also a fighting member of the British Commonwealth of Nations. Of her own free will Canada is in the vanguard of the Crusade against the evil things.

From all the great cities of Canada, from the Rocky Mountains and the Atlantic coastlands, from the Prairies and the valley of the St. Lawrence, men in every walk of life have sailed for Britain, ready for the great offensive. And not only men, but guns, aircraft and supplies are coming from Canada. On one contract alone—for 12,000 Bren guns—production is six months ahead of schedule.

Canada is the home of the Empire Air Training Scheme, planned to turn out no fewer than 20,000 pilots and 30,000 air crews every year. Canadian pilots already here are among our finest airmen. Canadian-built Hurricane fighters are now in action in Britain. Soon Canada will be delivering 380 planes a month.

By the end of September, Canada had sent us 240,000,000 lb. of electrolytic copper, part of an enormous output of minerals of all kinds, including most of the world's supply of nickel. Canada is now producing almost as much aluminium as the whole of Germany. From this year's harvest—likely to be of record size—Canada is sending us 150,000,000 bushels of wheat.

Canada is turning her faith into deeds. Day by day she plays a stronger part in this great Crusade for freedom—her freedom and ours.



SOUTH AFRICA

A YEAR ago South Africa decided, of her own free will, that this was her war. Here was noble proof of the spirit and meaning of the British Commonwealth. Within the Commonwealth, men of different culture, race and religion come together to build new nations, founded on freedom and respect for minorities; and nowhere has this nation-building been a finer achievement than in the Union of South Africa.

Among the European people of the Union are many who are not of British blood. Some of these can recall the time when they or their fathers were in arms against us. Yet, only twelve years later, in the war of 1914-18, a free and united South African nation was fighting at the side of Britain.

Again, in September 1939, South Africa was faced by a similar decision and made the same free choice.

Now the war has come to Africa itself. A South African Expeditionary Force has joined the men of Rhodesia and Kenya in the North. Bombers of the South African Air Force have repeatedly attacked Italian targets in Abyssinia.

South African factories are turning out explosives, shells, bombs, grenades and rifle ammunition, trench mortars and guns, and military vehicles of all kinds. Shells are being produced by thousands and lorries by hundreds a week. In some munitions of war—for example, T.N.T. and small arms ammunition—South Africa has been able to supply Great Britain as well as her own needs.

In Africa and beyond, the people of the Union are building with their blood and toil a new barrier against tyranny, a new foundation for freedom—their freedom and ours.



INDIA

FROM Singapore on the East to Aden on the West, India—a mighty member of the British Commonwealth of Nations—stands guard against the common enemy.

Hindu and Muslim are at one in their loathing of Nazism, for the Nazis have trampled upon the things of the spirit. Again and again India's leaders—in every Province of British India and of every political party—have denounced the Nazi threat to the ideals by which the peoples of India live.

The rulers of the Indian States have offered all their resources: Muslims vie with the representatives of Hindu martial tradition, Marathas, Rajputs and Sikhs.

Recruiting offices all over the country are crowded with volunteers for the Indian Army and the Indian Air Force. Behind India's famous army stand inexhaustible reserves of man-power.

Of the 40,000 pieces of equipment needed to fit out a modern army, more than 20,000 are already being produced in India. Production of iron and steel in India has increased from 1/4 million tons in 1914 to over 2 1/4 million tons in 1939-40. To-day, not only can she meet her own requirements, but she is also exporting steel for the war needs of the Commonwealth in the Mediterranean and the Middle East.

The Royal Indian Navy, trebled in numbers since the war began, works with the Royal Navy to sweep the waters of the Indian Ocean.

India is in no doubt about the nature of this struggle. In their massive strength the 380 millions of her people join with the rest of the British Commonwealth of Nations in delivering the world from the beastliness of Nazi tyranny.

The Commonwealth In Arms



AUSTRALIA

THE Australians are here! They are standing shoulder to shoulder with us in Great Britain, and in the army of the Middle East. At the other side of the world they are protecting their own shores. Of their own free will they decided that this war was their war.

The freedom of Australia is part of the larger freedom of the British family of Nations. We and they are fighting to preserve our children's future from the dead hand of tyranny. And not only to preserve—we are fighting to build—to create a new and a better world when the peril is past. That is why the Australians are in this war.

Already Australia's expeditionary force, eager to uphold the heroic tradition of Gallipoli, faces the enemy in Britain and in Africa. In addition, 200,000 men are being trained and equipped for home defence.

The Royal Australian Navy, stronger by far in men and ships than in the last war, has already shown its mettle in the Mediterranean and elsewhere.

Over 132,000 young Australians have volunteered for the Royal Australian Air Force under the Empire Training Scheme. Hundreds of Australian pilots are serving with the R.A.F.

Australia's whole industrial capacity has been organised for the production of munitions, aircraft and ships. Australia's wool, wheat, dairy produce, frozen meat, metals and minerals—to the value of over £100,000,000 a year—are filling our larders and providing us with the sinews of war.

On September 2nd Australia's Prime Minister said: "The resources of Australia and every ounce of effort will be exerted for her own safety, the freedom of the Empire and the future of the world."

Spitfire Funds

Did you know that during the next three years Australia plans to spend 55 million pounds in aircraft construction and maintenance? The South African air force has been in continuous action against the enemy in East Africa since Italy came into the war. There are to be three Southern Rhodesian squadrons of the Royal Air Force, and Southern Rhodesia has an Empire air training scheme of its own. The Indian air force is a new arm, but the first squadron has been completed, the second squadron is being formed and a reserve is being built up by training of 300 additional pilots and 2,000 ground staff.

There are flying schools, too, in Kenya, in Bermuda, in Malaya, in Trinidad. But the chief contribution from the colonial empire to allied air strength has been through money gifts to buy planes. The Colonies were the first to start Spitfire funds, and they have kept up the good work. The Nazi leaders are possibly not sensitive enough to realise the meaning of those colonial Spitfire funds; for their propaganda about "liberating oppressed people from the British yoke" would stick in their gullets if they ever reflected on the way in which those same people are saving up pennies to give to their "oppressors" for building aeroplanes which will in the end smash Hitlerism with its hideous racial tyranny. The other day an Indian boy, ten years old, walked into the offices of the Gold Coast Spitfire Fund at Accra and handed in a parcel containing his moneybox with his savings since the war began. That boy, as he marched out with his receipt, was the proudest lad in the British Empire. And we are proud of him and his like, men and women and children who are stinting themselves of little or great luxuries for the sake of the world's future.



NEW ZEALAND

WHEN New Zealand entered the war her Prime Minister said: "We range ourselves with out fear beside Britain. Where she goes we go; where she stands we stand."

While the Royal Navy helps New Zealand to guard her shores in the South Pacific, soldiers, sailors, and airmen from New Zealand leave their homes and families and go to fight at the other side of the globe. As equal partners, they have joined the great Crusade. They know that there is no hope of a free New Zealand unless the world of the future is a free world—a world in which a man can call his soul his own, a world of fair dealing between the weak and the strong.

New Zealand sailors proved their heroism in the gallant fight of H.M.S. "Achilles" with the "Graf Spee". Thousands of New Zealand troops, fully trained and equipped, have joined the great Commonwealth Army in Britain. Thousands more are now on active service in the Middle East. Fourteen thousand men have volunteered for the New Zealand Air Force. New Zealand airmen in the R.A.F. are already famous.

The whole of New Zealand's output of wool is going to the mills of Britain. The whole of the New Zealand surplus of wool—vital for armaments—is being sent to our steel works. Britain's warehouses are being filled with huge stocks of New Zealand butter, cheese, mutton and other food.

"Where she stands, we stand," said the Prime Minister of New Zealand. "Where you stand, we stand" comes the answer from our hearts.



An Indian member of a Bren carrier crew.

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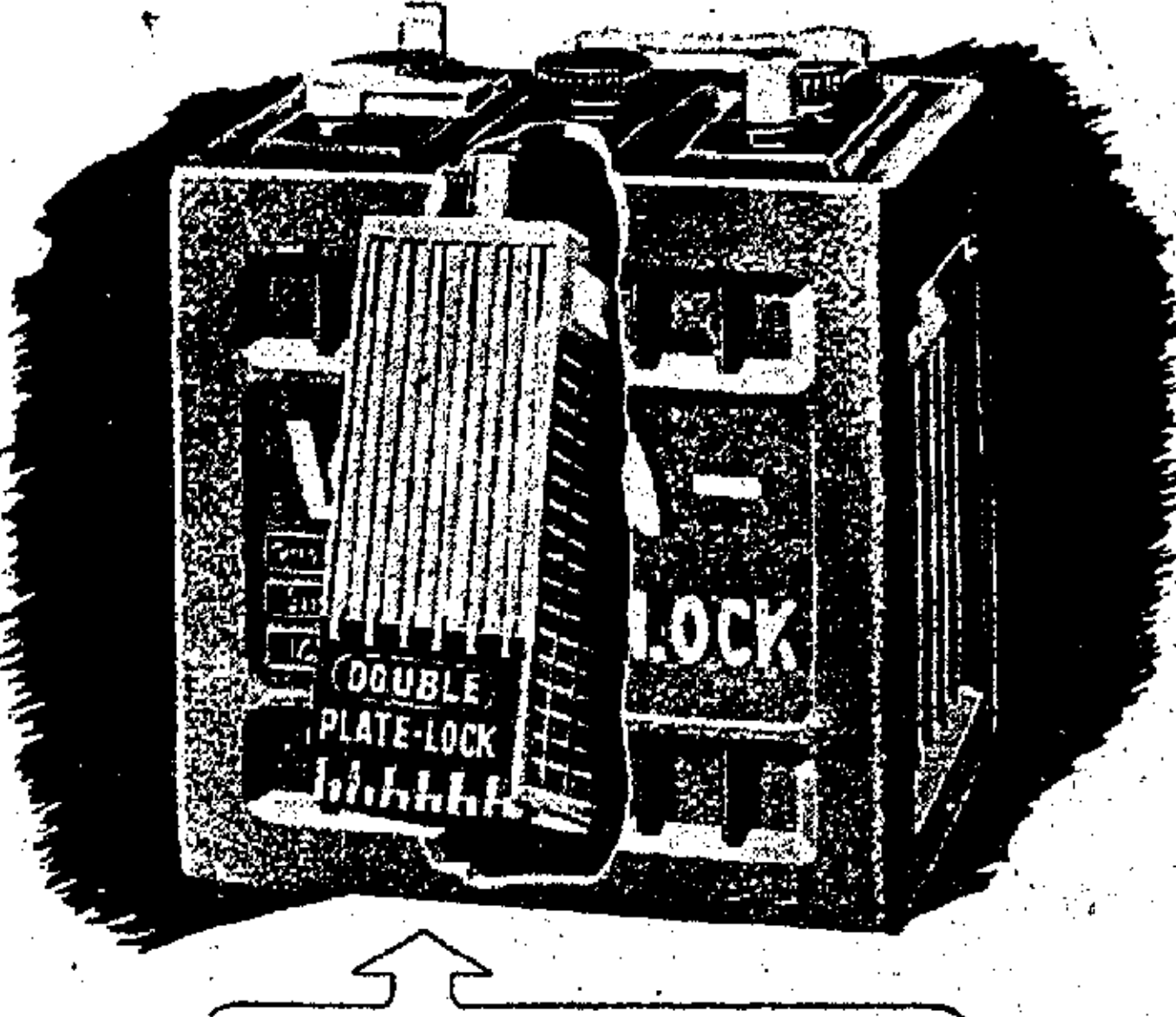


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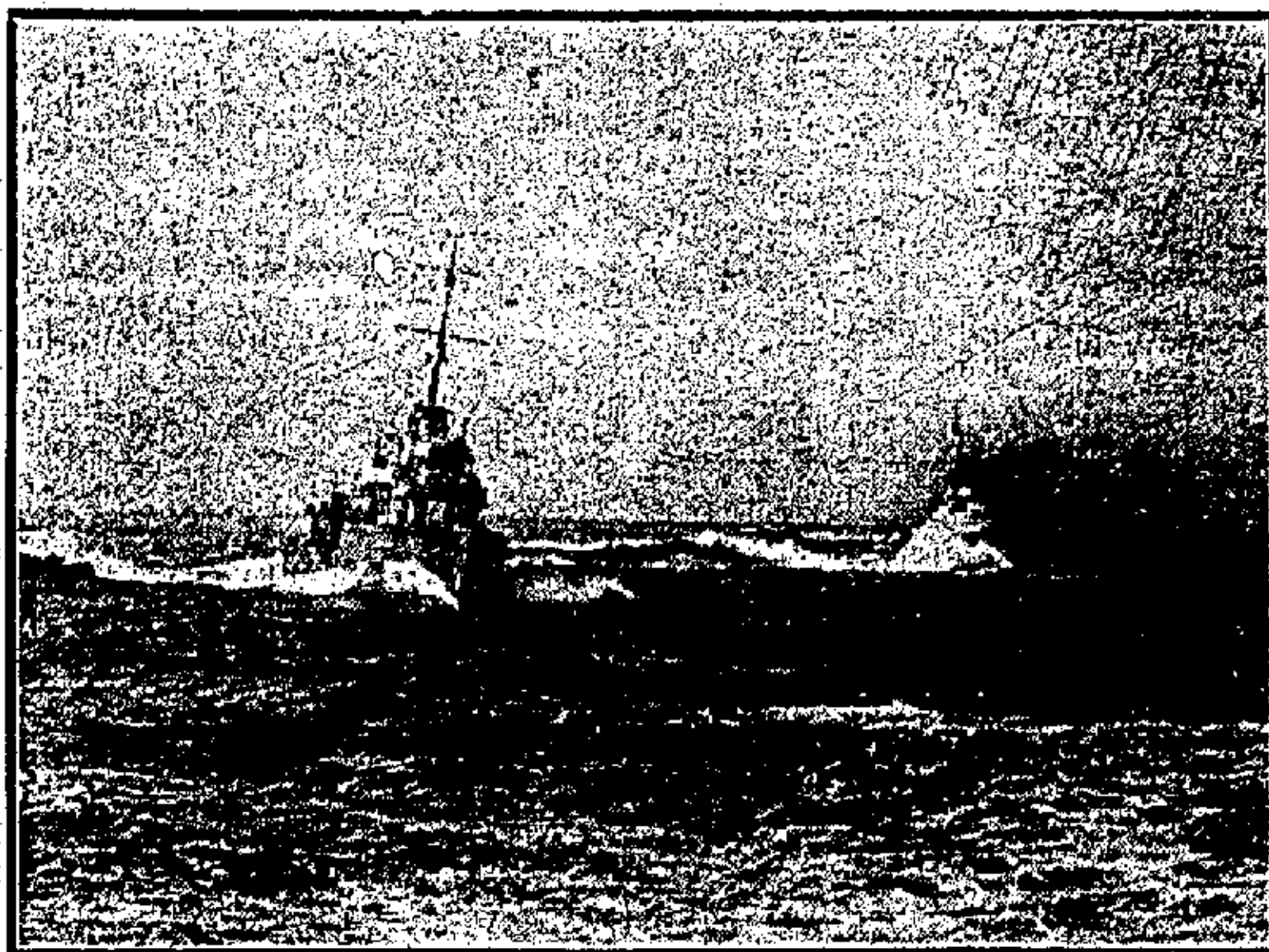
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THE FLEET PROCEEDING TO SEA.—Showing the side of a battleship bristling with guns. (Copyright, Fox).



Photograph taken when our naval forces covered the passage of convoys through the Mediterranean, which were carrying important war materials. (Copyright, Fox).

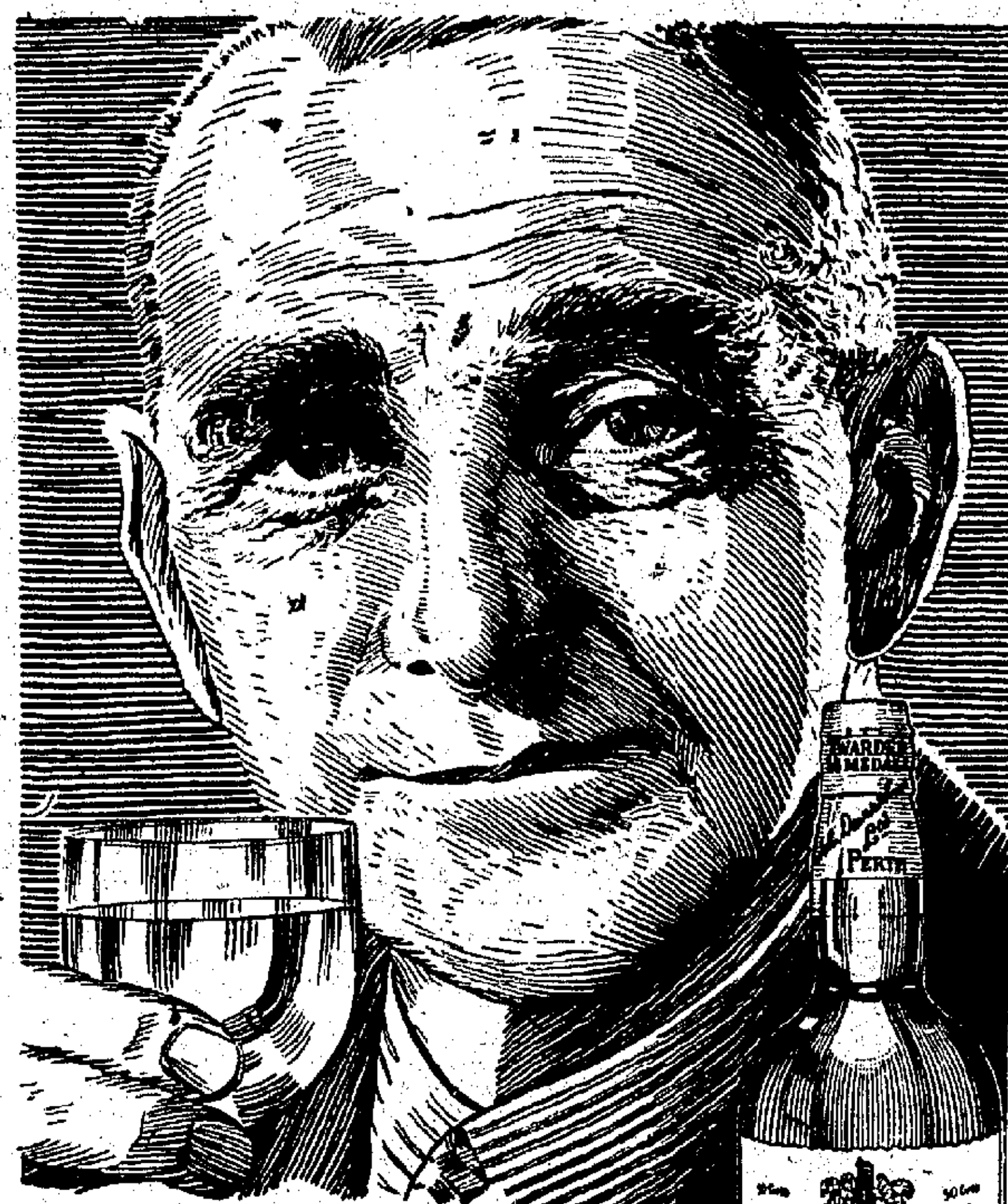


Minesweepers on patrol during their sweep of the sea. (Copyright, Fox).

THE WARP AND WOOF

The lines of force converging on Great Britain are the warp of the weave in British Commonwealth fighting power. If we want to see the woof, let us look at the map of the Indian Ocean with the lands around its shores. The whole area is obviously vital to the system of world peace which British power defends. At the gates of the Indian Ocean stand Australia, Malaya, India, East and South Africa, all parts of the British Commonwealth, and Egypt, Britain's ally, defended by an army, navy and air force drawn from all over the Commonwealth.

So a home army raised in Australia, or a contingent of New Zealanders sent to Suez, or an Indian army corps standing guard on the north-west frontier, or Rhodesians manning the borders of Kenya, are not just so many individual scraps of warlike effort, too small to be worth much separately and too isolated to be added together. They are all part of a vast scheme of world-wide defence in depth, across which every yard will be contested, and from which attacks may be launched in a score of different directions, as even now they are being successfully launched by sea and air upon Italy and Germany.



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THE EMPIRE AND THE WAR

ACCORDING to the enemies of the Empire, both within its frontiers and beyond them, there is no crime, however degraded, which they are not prepared to impute to Great Britain. It has been the object of these people to bedevil our administration throughout the world and to implant doubt and later hatred of it in the hearts of our people. In their opinion the Empire is wholly loathsome and all its ways are evil. They proclaim without any real knowledge of the facts that it would be in the best interests of all concerned that this monstrous iniquity should be destroyed. As little or nothing has been done to combat or deny these allegations many good and honest people are firmly convinced that the Empire is rotten throughout and that it stands for exploitation, injustice and gross cruelty. We have heard much lately about the technique of German propagandists, but from what I have seen of the anti-imperialist work in Britain, Lord Haw-Haw would appear to be a mere beginner in the art of falsification. Certainly the time has come when a more serious attempt should be made to inform the British people about the Empire and to help them to understand what it stands for, what it is doing and what it may still do for mankind.

Whether these anti-imperialist influences emanate from Berlin or from some other alien source, or merely from the crazed and darkened minds of maniacs within our own gates, the result is the same. The truth is that we have been too meek about ourselves and too much inclined to assume that other people, and even our own people, would understand what we are trying to do without being told. The critics of the Empire, both at home and abroad, have had it too much their own way and now we must see to it that our own countrymen, at least, know the facts about the Empire, and understand the work which Great Britain has done in the tropics and elsewhere throughout the world; for the work has shown that we are better fitted than Nazi Germany or than any other totalitarian state to govern backward races and to help

them along the difficult paths of civilisation.

I shall never forget the gloomy opinions about the future of the Empire expressed to me not long ago in Sweden by a number of people all of whom were staunch friends of Britain. They were convinced that our day was done, that we were decadent, and to them this ignominious end of a great people was the most tragic event of modern times. In recent years the name of Britain has been dragged in the mud, our rights have been ignored, our flag dishonoured and our fellow-subjects man-handled, but still we were patient. We bore all these indignities because we were determined to preserve the peace of the world. Hitler and his gang, however, interpreted this long-suffering forbearance as weakness and a proof of degeneracy, but again in 1932 as in 1914 Germany blundered, for she failed to understand that the British are always more prone to advertise their failures than to speak of their success, to proclaim their weakness than to display their strength.

Among the many other benefits which British imperialism has conferred upon the world there are two which I should like to stress. If this whole great system were to disintegrate to-morrow it would be remembered in future ages, first, because it taught the world the meaning of self-government. The Parliament at Westminster is in truth the mother of Parliament, and Britain is herself the mother of free nations. From the first time that Englishmen established themselves permanently in the New World they asserted the right to govern themselves and those who came after them have never ceased to proclaim their love of liberty. In the course of three centuries this original determination of a handful of Englishmen in their new surroundings to govern themselves has never been lost sight of, as is proved by the existence of the great self-governing dominions of the present day. The second view of British imperialism that I should like to impress is the doctrine of trusteeship. In Article 22 of the League of Nations Covenant it is said:

To those colonies and territories

which as a consequence of the late war have ceased to be under the sovereignty of the States which formerly governed them, and which are inhabited by peoples not yet able to stand by themselves under the strenuous conditions of the modern world, there should be applied the principle that the well-being and development of such peoples form a sacred trust of civilisation and that securities for the performance of this trust should be embodied in this Covenant.

This noble responsibility assumed by civilised man was first realised by the people of Britain, and the British exercised over backward peoples was inspired by that principle long before the League of Nations came into existence

**By Professor
C.M. MacInnes
M. A.**

Article 22, then, is a gift made by Great Britain to the League and to the world.

The British Empire of the present time consists of three sections:

- (1) Great Britain and the Dominions;
- (2) India;
- (3) The Dependent Empire.

In each of these sections the past quarter of a century has been marked by changes so profound in their social structure, their economic organisation and their political status as to amount almost to revolution, and in order to appreciate the significance of the Empire's response to Great Britain's need in the present war it might be well for us to refresh our memories about some of the more important of these changes.

I come, then, first to the self-governing section of the Empire, which consists of the United Kingdom, Eire, and the great dominions. When the last war broke out Ireland was still part of the United Kingdom, and the dominions, though they had made notable advances in political status during the past quarter of a century or so, were just emerging from the colonial phase. They were committed to the war by the declaration of the British Government although they had no share in and little knowledge of the foreign policy pursued by the mother country in the years prior to 1914. When the war ended they were determined that never again would they permit a similar situation to arise. They, therefore, set themselves the task of sweeping away the last remaining links with their colonial past. They rightly felt that their stupendous sacrifices of men and treasure in the war had won them the coveted status of nationhood. Generally speaking, the people of Britain accepted this view with our demur and so the signatures of dominion statesmen appeared on the peace treaty and these young countries entered the newly created League of Nations as sovereign states, enjoying all the rights and privileges of small nations. Their colonial phase was over.

It now remained for imperial statesmen to hammer out in successive imperial conferences a satisfactory modus vivendi in the new situation. As the records show this was by no means an easy task, but at last in the Imperial Conference of 1926 the complete equality of the Dominions with Great Britain was recognised and the Statute of Westminster, 1931, merely gave legal sanction to a state of things which had already existed for several years.

During the past decades some of the Dominions have set up their own departments of external affairs and have appointed ministers to various foreign capitals and, both in this and many other ways, they have put on the panoply of nationhood. Their governments now became His Majesty's Governments — His Majesty's Government in Canada, His Majesty's Government in Australia and so on, and their Governors-General ceased to be representatives of the British Government and became personal representatives of the King.

These changes filled the minds of some people both in Great Britain and in the Dominions with the gloomiest forebodings about the future, for they always regarded every progressive step taken by the British peoples along the path to complete autonomy as a step towards the disintegration of the Empire. In fact, however, the British Empire is no such frail

and delicate organism as these people conceived it to be, and thus public men in Britain, who urged that Great Britain should anticipate the inevitable by giving the Dominions the last shove which would launch them fairly on their separate independent careers, displayed a deplorable lack of understanding about the nature of the Empire. According to such imperial Cassandras the mother country, having thus turned her back on her ungrateful children, should henceforward confine her attention to the cultivation of her tropical estates. They persisted in thinking that the strength of the Empire could be measured by the extent to which its peoples approximated to one type and adhered to one line of political thought. In fact, nothing is further from the truth. Standardisation in human material is alien to the spirit of the British Empire, and it is because this is so that to-day the Empire is so strong and united.

The unhappy state of the world in recent years has caused every member of the Commonwealth to set a new value upon its membership. Quite clearly, with such demagogical forces as Fascism and Nazism rampant in the world, the high hopes that inspired the post-war generation of building a new world order based upon justice and right, and from which war as a recognised instrument of government would be forever banished, are to be realised. The symbol of that new world order, the League of Nations, in which so many right-thinking people had placed their hopes of the future has been flouted and insulted; it has been weakened by desertion and rendered ridiculous by the inability of its members to work together, until to-day it is to all intents and purposes impotent. In these last few tragic years political liberty and parliamentary institutions have disappeared from many countries in Europe. Small, independent states have been attacked and their separate existence destroyed, the world has not been made safe for democracy and, indeed, to-day that form of government is fighting for its life.

In the dependent Empire, for whose well-being, those in Britain are directly responsible, the past two decades have been marked by important developments. It is in this part of the Empire that the principle of trusteeship dominates the policy of the British Government. Though much progress has been made it has not been as rapid or on as great a scale as many of us might have wished. While this is so, however, the portrait cry which has been repeated ad nauseam by ill-informed or malevolent critics, that Great Britain has done nothing for the dependent Empire since the last war, and, on the contrary, has been merely concerned to exploit it, is a gross falsehood. It must be remembered that the colonies and dependencies engirdle the world; that they are administered by some sixty or more distinct governments; and that their peoples are as varied in culture, development, religion and race as their geographical distribution. Thus, one of the few generalisations that can be made of the dependent Empire is that no generalisation is possible. Each unit has its peculiarities of climate, race, religion, social practices and economic resources that requires special attention; and I think it is only fair to say that it is this immense variety as much as anything else which explains why our progress in this part of the Empire has apparently been so slow.

Successive Commissions have been sent out to various colonies and groups of colonies and dependencies which in their time have produced notable reports. Many of their recommendations have been acted upon, as can be seen by anyone who takes the trouble to read through these documents and to examine the history of the particular colonies to which they refer. Undoubtedly we must acknowledge that we have made mistakes, but these mistakes have been made in ignorance. We have not pursued a course because while evil in its results for those whom we govern, it might be beneficial to us. Sometimes we have applied the wrong remedies, sometimes we have not acted soon enough in an emergency, but our sins, such as they are, are sins of omission rather than of commission. We have regarded every progressive step taken by the British peoples along the path to complete autonomy as a step towards the disintegration of the Empire. In fact, however, the British Empire is no such frail

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Women In Wartime



The members of the Canadian Women's Service Corps, motor-cyclists, will become as familiar as a sewing machine. These women of Nova Scotia, are taking instruction in drilling, motor transport, signalling and first aid. (Copyright, Fox).



COMFORTS FOR INDIAN TROOPS—Ladies of Amritsar, knitting scarves and sweaters for Indian troops. (Copyright, Fox).

Empire And The War

(Continued from Page 14)

a grave time in the history of his own country, and of the Empire and of the world the people of South Africa had called upon that great world statesman to lead them. Since coming into office General Smuts and his Government have achieved wonders.

During the last twenty years Canada has taken a leading part in the establishment of dominion autonomy. There were many who believed that she would stand aside from any future British war and join the other American nations in an isolationist policy. In the last war, though many French-Canadians fought gallantly, the French-Canadian people as a whole did not have their heart in the war and by 1918 they were tending to stand aloof from the national effort. To-day the situation is entirely different for they are cooperating with their English-speaking fellow-countrymen in a way such as has never before been seen in Canada.

In Australia and New Zealand we have the same story. The economic resources of these two dominions have been mobilised and adjusted to wartime needs, and already New Zealand and Australian airmen have taken a gallant share in the war, while the Achilles manned by a New Zealand crew, played a glorious part in the most brilliant naval action of the age. Once more Australian and New Zealand troops have appeared in the Near East where their predecessors, a quarter of a century ago, won immortal renown. From Australia and New Zealand there will come not only foodstuffs and munitions, and planes, but manufactured goods, political arena in India does not get, and in the days to come we necessarily represent what the whole of India wants. Remember that while certain Indian politicians have been raving in this manner, and as always, placing the blame for their own shortcomings on our shoulders, other Indians with a truer sense of their country's needs and just as determined as the Congress men are to win Indian autonomy at the earliest moment, have acted and spoken in a very different way. Indeed, it sometimes seems to me that if the British Press gave a little less space to Mr. Gandhi and his cohorts, and a little more to those Indians who have striven with all their powers for the common cause in a constitutional and rational manner, it would be performing a service both for India and Britain.

The intrepid leader of West Indian labour exhorted his followers to lay aside for the time being all their grievances and co-operate to the utmost with Great Britain in order to insure the defeat of Germany. From the tribesmen of Kenya, from the Sultan of Zanzibar, from Princes and peoples of Malaya, from the Queen of Tonga, from the West Indies, Hong Kong, Bermuda, the Falklands, from Ceylon, Malta, Cyprus and Palestine, from islands large and small scattered over the seven seas of the world have come offers of military assistance, gifts of money and material, and pledges that all the enormous resources of these regions are at the Empire's service. Some of these colonies are small, and in many of them the people are poor and backward, but their spontaneous and eager loyalty is none the less sincere. Think how these poor people in distant parts of the world, when they heard of our need, collected day after day their sixpences, until they have accumulated a sufficient sum to buy war planes in order that our homes and our children may be safe. This is something which the British people must never forget, and in the days to come we must pay back in generous measure this debt of honour.



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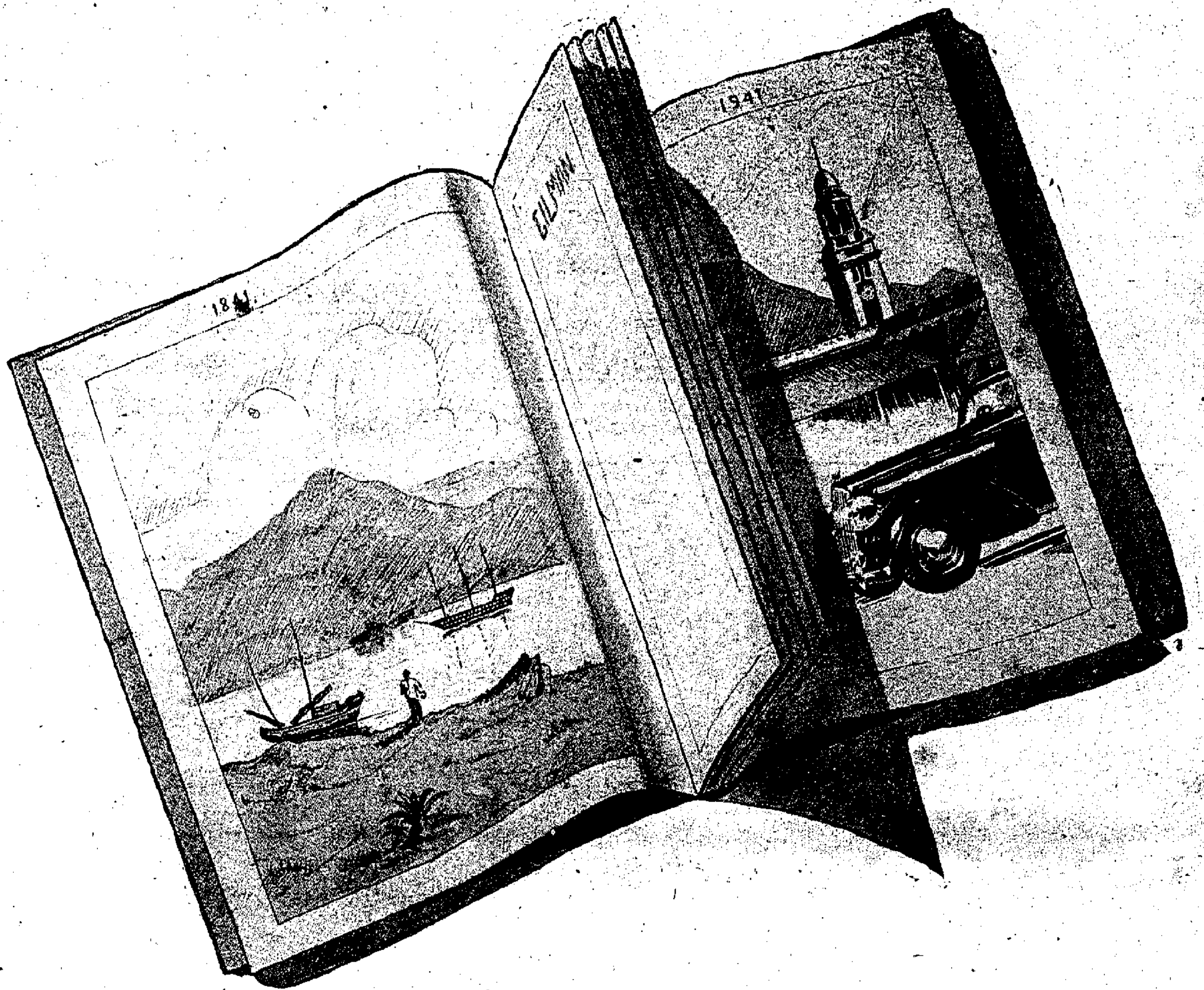
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TIDE OF BATTLE SWINGS IN BRITISH FAVOUR

Tanks Go Into Action: Hand To Hand Fighting

KING GEORGE OF GREECE STILL IN CRETE

The report that King George of Greece is in Egypt was categorically denied in well-informed quarters in London yesterday, says Reuter.

NEXT FEW HOURS DECISIVE

"The next few hours may well prove decisive in the Great Battle of Crete," declared the New Zealand Prime Minister, Mr. P. J. Fraser, in an interview with Reuter in Cairo yesterday.

"I am very confident our New Zealand troops and their gallant Australian, Greek and Cretan comrades will succeed in holding Crete against one of the heaviest air attacks yet launched, and in circumstances which will never be repeated," Mr. Fraser said.

"Never have conditions been so favourable for an air attack with the enemy's bases so close, and our men deprived of air support and so handicapped. I have great hope of the outcome. I know the New Zealand troops and I know they cannot be surprised or out-coopered, unity, tenacity, discipline and individual initiative. They showed their quality in Greece, fighting a heroic rearguard action, as did the Australians and the Greeks, and they are giving an equally good account of themselves in Crete," he concluded.—Reuter.

R.A.F. STORMS INTO ACTION OVER CRETE

FOR THE FIRST TIME since the R.A.F. abandoned Crete, owing to the inability to maintain the aerodromes in the face of German air attack, British planes were once again flying over the island in a smashing and successful attack on the German invading forces.

This cheering development, which followed news of successes in the land fighting, is announced in an official communique issued by R.A.F. Headquarters in the Middle East in Cairo.

JAPANESE GENDARME SHOT DEAD

A JAPANESE GENDARME DRESSED IN CIVILIAN CLOTHES WAS SHOT DEAD BY A LONE CHINESE GUNMAN IN THE JAPANESE-CONTROLLED CHINESE DISTRICT OF NANTAO, WHICH ADJOINS SHANGHAI'S FRENCH CONCESSION, YESTERDAY MORNING. The gunman escaped but three Chinese suspects were arrested after a search. Meanwhile, all ingress and egress in Nantao has been temporarily suspended.—Reuter.

ONLY ONE POINT IN CRETE STILL IN NAZI HANDS

(SPECIAL TO "SUNDAY HERALD")

BRITISH TANKS WENT INTO ACTION FOR THE FIRST TIME AGAINST THE GERMAN INVADERS OF CRETE AFTER INITIAL NAZI EFFORTS TO PUT LANDING PARTIES ASHORE BY BOAT WERE SMASHED MERCILESSLY ON THE BEACHES OF THE ISLAND.

In fierce counter-attacks the British, Imperial and Greek troops virtually wiped out the footholds gained by the German airborne troops at Candia and Retimo, while reinforced Nazi contingents at Malemi aerodrome are being ceaselessly attacked.

Malemi aerodrome now seems to be the only major Nazi position on Crete, and the battle appears to be turning definitely and conclusively in Britain's favour.

With savage hand-to-hand fighting raging in at least four sectors, the struggle assumed more massive proportions when the Germans succeeded in landing their tanks on the beach at Retimo, by plane for the first time.

This move was watched by the British when they landed tanks, believed to be of American manufacture, and threw them into the conflict.—International News Service.

IT WAS CONFIRMED IN LONDON THAT SUPPLIES DROPPED FROM THE AIR FOR GERMAN TROOPS IN HERAKLION HAVE BEEN CAPTURED BY THE BRITISH.—REUTER.

Germans Driven Out

AFTER FIERCE HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTING THE ALLIED TROOPS HAVE DRIVEN THE GERMANS OUT OF EVERY IMPORTANT POINT ON CRETE EXCEPT ONE—MALEMI—AND CONTROL THE ENTIRE COAST OF THE ISLAND, ACCORDING TO LATEST INFORMATION FROM CRETE.

Brilliant work by the Allies is still restricting landings of German troops either by parachute or troop-carrying planes.

Serious Fighting

At Malemi, a few miles west of Suda Bay, the Germans occupied a piece of ground about the aerodrome to enable aircraft to land, and the aerodrome is under fire and has been ceaselessly attacked. Serious fighting is still going on.

Elsewhere on the island airborne troops are still being landed by the Germans but they have met with no success.

Australian, New Zealand, British and Greek forces, striking with great fury and determination, closed in on every fresh batch of Germans and have either destroyed them or taken them prisoner. Allied anti-aircraft gunners are also putting up a good fight, and at least 16 German troop-carriers have been brought down since the invasion began.

Planes Destroyed

Many other heavy troop-carriers have been destroyed on landing, and a great number of parachutists have been killed or injured on landing.

The total number of enemy casualties is increasing considerably but it is believed Allied casualties are not heavy. THE NAVY HAS PLAYED A BIG PART IN THIS BATTLE BY SMASHING ALL ENEMY SHIPS ATTEMPTING TO LAND TROOPS AND SUPPLIES BY SEA.

ALREADY THREE AXIS CONVOYS ON THE WAY TO THIS ISLAND HAVE BEEN DESTROYED OR DRIVEN BACK TO THEIR BASES WITH HEAVY LOSSES.—REUTER.

Decisive Action

A communique issued by British General Headquarters in Cairo declares that further determined efforts to reinforce the troops in Crete were decisively dealt with.

Intense fighting continues in the Malemi area. Our troops, fighting with amazing courage, have inflicted very heavy casualties on the enemy. They have also lost a high proportion of their planes.—Reuter.

6,000 Victims

Malemi aerodrome is still being heavily pounded by the British, and the Germans are meeting with tremendous difficulty in landing air-borne troops.

It is believed in London that at least 6,000 German troops were drowned when the Royal Navy smashed up a German convoy on Wednesday.—International News Service.

Few Bombs On England

Enemy air activity over Britain on Friday night was very slight. A few bombs were dropped which did little damage and caused few casualties.

London had its thirteenth successive quiet night.—Reuter.

NAZIS STILL SILENT

Yesterday's German High Command communique still made no reference to the invasion of Crete.

It referred, however, to operations in the eastern Mediterranean, in which, it states, German bomber formations attacked British warships, and made the usual claim to have sunk or damaged some.

German air attacks on Friday night, the communique stated, were directed against the Midlands and eastern England. It says enemy planes dropped bombs on Friday night at several places in western Germany, particularly Cologne and Dusseldorf.—Reuter.

COLOGNE HEAVILY BOMBED

R.A.F. bombers on Friday night raided Cologne and the invasion port of Boulogne.

The attack on Boulogne was seen from the Kent coast, where watchers saw the vivid flashes of bomb bursts, searchlights and bursting shells, showing the German defences were putting up a stiff resistance.

The attack on Cologne, which was carried out by Bomber Command, was vigorous in spite of bad weather.

Coastal Command bombers attacked St. Nazaire docks and other targets in north-west France.

During daylight on Friday several attacks were carried out on enemy shipping. A large merchantman off the Dutch coast was bombed and set on fire by Bomber Command aircraft, while Coastal Command aircraft hit and damaged a tanker off the French west coast.

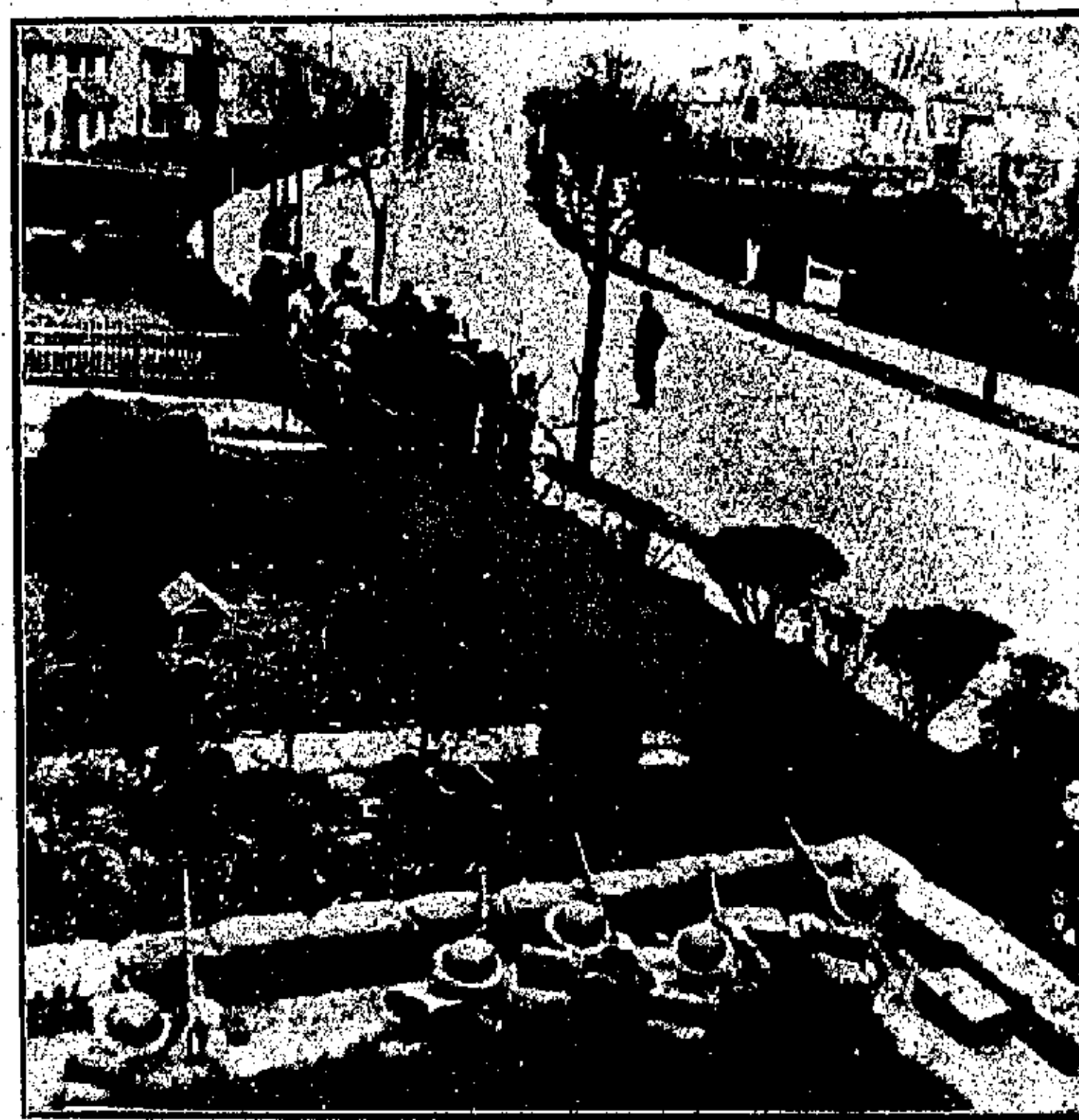
None of our aircraft are missing from these operations.—Reuter.

COLOGNE SHATTERED

A neutral correspondent who has just left Germany says that so severe was the damage from R.A.F. raids that large parts of Cologne and Dusseldorf are unrecognisable.

The correspondent said that in one recent raid a huge fire broke out in Cologne and fire brigades from the neighbouring town of Dusseldorf were called out.

No sooner had they arrived than the R.A.F. planes switched over to their own town and they had to hurry back. The correspondent says there is a large-scale exodus from Berlin in the belief that R.A.F. raids are likely to become heavier.—Reuter.



In readiness against an invasion of England. Picture taken during a visit by journalists to the Eastern Command, showing a defence post in the heart of a suburban city street manned against armoured fighting vehicles.

HINT OF NAVAL LOSSES IN CRETE STRUGGLE

AS THE BATTLE FOR CRETE CONTINUES AND DEVELOPS FROM HOUR TO HOUR NO PRECISE INDICATION OF THE NAVY'S PART IN THE STOUT DEFENCE IS POSSIBLE.

Some indication of the value of the naval contribution can, however, be gathered from the fact that during three days of fighting there has been no seaborne invasion of Crete.

Convoys which, by their size, can be taken as evidence of Germany's intention to support to the fullest extent the operations by her parachutists and other airborne troops, have been dispersed—not unscathed—but it is pointed out that such successes can clearly not be achieved without some damage to the defending forces, though German claims of damage inflicted on our forces is exaggerated.

Massive Attacks

The massive attacks by German dive-bombers which are taking place are necessarily rendered more difficult of interception in confined waters by lack of fighter air support, caused in its turn by the lack of aerodromes in Crete.

Though undoubtedly the operations in general constitute a "tough proposition" for the defending forces, it can be stated that the situation in the island is as satisfactory as it was on Thursday afternoon.—British Wireless.

TAMPICO EXPLOSIVE MYSTERY

The naval authorities at the Mexican oil port of Tampico have discovered 80 cases containing explosives, apparently of European manufacture, at vital points at the mouth of the River Panuco, on which Tampico is situated.

This is according to a Mexico City despatch to the Independent Press Agency in London yesterday.

Had they exploded, it is stated, they would have completely blocked the port. The Mexican authorities believe the explosives were placed there by seamen from the German liner "Orinoco," who mysteriously disappeared in a boat after the liner was seized.—Reuter.

Japan To Build U-Boats

Japan, like Germany, is turning particular attention to submarines with a view to making up for inferiority in battleships.

Vice-Admiral Watanabe, Retired, in a discussion with a representative of the Tokyo "Asahi Shimbun" yesterday, said both constructors and crews of Japanese submarines had been inspired with a common inspiration, to make up by means of a superior under-water force, the inferiority in battleships imposed on Japan by the Washington Treaty.

Battleships and aircraft-carriers, he said, should form targets of submarine attack.—Reuter.

ODD ITALIAN CELEBRATION

ITALY COMMEMORATED HER ENTRY INTO THE LAST WAR YESTERDAY, MAY 24, AND FLAGS FLEW IN ROME AND OTHER CITIES.

The Italian newspapers printed messages such as "May 24, 1915, was the day of Italy's political and military reawakening," but carefully avoided all mention of the fact that the declaration of war was against Germany.—Reuter.

Attempt on Life of King Of Italy

WHAT APPEARS TO have been an attempt to assassinate King Victor Emanuel of Italy was revealed in an official statement broadcast from Rome yesterday which endeavours, not very successfully, to hide the significance of the affair.

The announcement says that a week ago, on May 17, "while the Royal procession was proceeding to the aerodrome at Tirana, an individual of Greek nationality fired several pistol shots at the Albanian Premier, who was riding at the side of the King-Emperor. The shots missed."

The man was arrested and questioned for a week. He said he had a personal resentment against members of the Albanian Government. He was unable to obtain a job and wished to stir up the Albanian people.—Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL NEWS SAYS KING VICTOR WAS RIDING IN HIS MOTOR-CAR WHEN THE INCIDENT OCCURRED, AND ADDS THE KING HAD A NARROW ESCAPE FROM DEATH.

TRIAL BALLOON

(SPECIAL TO "SUNDAY HERALD")

The demand for repeal of the Neutrality Act by Mr. Stimson and Col. Knox is considered in Washington to be a trial balloon and a forerunner of Administration action.

Meanwhile, Senator Mead yesterday advocated that the Canadian Navy and Air Force with the aid of the United States, should patrol the North Atlantic.

He said Canada could provide bases by which the North Atlantic could be watched and cleared of surface raiders and submarines.—International News Service.

JAPAN 'WARNS'

Japan's role as a member of the Tripartite Pact was reaffirmed yesterday by the Tokyo "Kokumin Shimbun," reputed to be the organ of the Japanese army.

The newspaper said that in the event of the United States entering the war "it is clear as daylight that Japan would strike a firm blow at the United States under this holy pact."

It added that such an eventuality would mean throwing the entire world into chaos, the responsibility for which "would rest squarely on President Roosevelt's already heavily burdened shoulders."

The "Kokumin" described the President's coming fireside chat on Tuesday as of great importance and deciding the world's destiny.—Reuter.

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SURRENDER OF AMBA ALAGI

Sombre Parade Of Dejected Italian Troops Duke Of Aosta To Go To Eritrea

(By Reuter's Special Correspondent At Amba Alagi)

THE GRAPHIC STORY OF THE SURRENDER OF AMBA ALAGI CAN NOW BE TOLD. WHEN THE BEATEN ITALIANS CAME FROM THEIR HOLES ON THE PYRAMID-SHAPED PEAK OF AMBA ALAGI AND MARCHED ZIG-ZAGGING DOWN THE ROAD THEY WERE ACCORDED THE HONOURS OF WAR BY THE CONQUEROR.

As one long stream of Italians moved down the mountainside they marched past the British commander and raised their hands to caps in the Italian Royalist salute. No Fascist salutes were seen.



Scene in shattered Manchester Cathedral bombed in a recent raid. Picture was taken looking east at the Manchester Regimental Chapel; formerly Darby Chapel. (Copyright, Fox).

NAZIS FALL INTO BLUNDER

(SPECIAL TO "SUNDAY HERALD")

A German radio broadcast picked up in New York quoted the Paris press as saying that two American merchantships are being held in Marseilles as reprisal for the American action against French vessels in United States ports.

In Washington, the State Department and the Maritime Commission say that no American merchantships are at Marseilles or any other French port.

They said the German radio broadcast apparently referred to two French ships which carried wheat cargoes from the United States to France for relief.

MR. MENZIES ON BRITISH EFFORT

(SPECIAL TO "SUNDAY HERALD")

THE AUSTRALIAN PRIME MINISTER, MR. R. G. MENZIES, IS NOW IN SYDNEY.

In a speech at a state dinner given in Auckland in his honour, Mr. Menzies stressed three particular points on the situation in Britain.

Firstly, that Britain's war production was greater than ever before; second, London cannot be wiped out; third, no one in Britain is thinking of seeking peace or a compromise with Germany.

— International News Service.

The British General returned the salutes of the Italians, who were led by the Chief of Staff of the Amba Alagi garrison, who afterwards joined the British commander at the saluting base.

A guard of honour composed of representatives of the victorious Imperial units presented arms as each enemy detachment passed by.

The band played "Flowers of the Forest" and the leaden-footed Italians, worn out by days and nights in subterranean strongholds under British bombardment, tried to force the pace to the unfamiliar music.

The Duke of Aosta spent the night alone on Mount Alagi save for his staff and a small group of generals prior to leaving for an Eritrean town the following day.

Some Italians marched smartly in fours, others in a shambling shapeless rabble.

Guns whose barrels had long been silenced, sailors far from the sea, airmen without aeroplanes, all trudged down the mountainside in sombre parade while Abyssinian Patriot forces on nearby hillsides looked down silently.

The Duke of Aosta spent the night alone on Mount Alagi save for his staff and a small group of generals prior to leaving for an Eritrean town the following day.

The surrender of Amba Alagi, in Abyssinia, to the British forces, is described by the B.B.C. correspondent.

The garrison of 4,500, he says, zig-zagged down the mountain track from the fortress in a seemingly endless stream.

A guard of honour composed of South African, Indian and British troops, presented arms, while the pipe band of a famous Rand regiment played "Flowers of the Forest."

ALL THE ITALIAN TROOPS CARRIED THEIR WEAPONS PAST THE GUARD OF HONOUR TILL THEY CAME TO THE FIRST VILLAGE, WHERE THEY FILLED ARMS.

Abyssinian Patriot forces watched silently as the column marched on the first stage to prison camps.

The fortress was then occupied by Indian troops, under the terms of the surrender.

The Duke of Aosta, former Viceroy of Abyssinia, is to live in an Eritrean town till he leaves East Africa.

— Reuter.

CHINESE DAILY FOR MANILA

A new Chinese-language morning newspaper, backed by a group of pro-Chungking Chinese, is making its first appearance in Manila on June 1.

It will be known as the "Sun Yat Sen Times." Editor will be Mr. Pao Shih-tien, ex-managing editor of the "New China Herald," the old Kuomintang organ, and the general manager is to be Mr. T. C. Hsieh, ex-publisher and general manager of the "Herald." Both are Chungking officials, being directors of the Chinese Foreign Relations Association of Manila.

Backers of the new enterprise are reported to include Mr. Wang Chuan-seng, standing member of the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, Mr. Tan Wen-hong, also of the Kuomintang, and Mr. Go Liang-sin, chairman of the Philippine Chinese Educational Board and director of the Manila branch of the Sun Yat-sen Society.

It is understood that although losing two members of its management the "New China Herald" will continue to function as usual. It is stated that new Chinese are arriving shortly from Hong Kong to take over from Mr. Pao and Mr. Hsieh.

VICHY TRICK

It was confirmed in London that the French authorities in Syria have sent war materials to the Iraqi rebels, including equipment collected by General Weygand only a year ago.

Mr. L. W. Hume has been transferred on his return from leave to the Medical Department, and has been appointed a Deputy Registrar of Births and Deaths.

MARTIAL LAW IN DAMASCUS

(SPECIAL TO "SUNDAY HERALD")

The Vichy Government has ordered martial law in Damascus, capital of Syria.

— International News Service.

PARAVANES ON AUSTRALIAN SHIPPING

Although it is now six months since the Australian Government issued an order that merchant ships of more than 800 tons be fitted with paravanes for defence against mines, every large ship of Australian register and a greater number of the smaller ones have already been fitted out.

The manufacture of paravanes, which is a very intricate process, is being successfully carried on in Australia, and naval experts who are supervising production are delighted with the efficiency of the equipment.

Paravanes are in fact being turned out at such a rate that ships are fitted as soon as they reach the fitting out station.

CONTROL OF TRADE

Mr. R. D. Walker and Mr. M. F. Key have been appointed to advise the Controller of Trade in the exercise of his powers regarding import and export licences.

JAP. ARMY SCOUTS PEACE TALK

Again scouting talk of peace moves toward Chungking, the Army Section of Imperial Headquarters in Tokyo yesterday issued a statement that the Japanese forces are "forging ahead towards the conquest of Chungking."

"Four big operations" conducted throughout China during the past month are called "undoubtedly a very severe blow militarily against Chungking."

The statement notes that some Japanese favour peace moves while others hope a change in the world situation may contribute to settlement of the incident, but it stresses the army's basic aim is to destroy Chungking resistance completely.

ALLEGED STABBING WITH NAIL

ALLEGED TO HAVE STABBED A CHINESE DETECTIVE WITH A NAIL LEUNG TONG, 25, WAS CHARGED BEFORE MR. H. C. MACNAMARA AT KOWLOON YESTERDAY WITH CUTTING AND WOUNDING P.C. 30, YIU FO.

Accused was additionally charged with the theft of \$3 from Yu Hon, who was absent. The second charge was subsequently withdrawn.

Yu Hon made a report to the Police that defendant stole \$3 from him at about 10 p.m. on May 17.

Two detectives were sent to arrest accused. Defendant struggled, picked up a nail and stabbed Yiu Fo in the arm. Accused was sentenced to four months' hard labour.

CHINESE FITTERS AT TAIKOO GIVEN WARNING

(SPECIAL TO "SUNDAY HERALD")

A CHINESE FITTERS' down-tools strike, which started on Thursday morning in Taikoo Docks, is expected to be temporarily settled over the weekend, as a result of intervention by the Labour Officer, Mr. B. C. K. Hawkins, and the advice of the Chinese Engineers' Institute and fellow-fitters, it was learned last night.

The fitters in only one workshop are involved. Numbering about 50, they reported for work on Thursday, Friday and yesterday morning, but declined to resume duty.

The dispute arose from a personal grievance, and the fitters have so far refused compromise in spite of strenuous efforts by both the Labour Officer and the Chairman of the Chinese Engineers' Institute.

The Labour Officer suggested the formation of a Shop Committee to take up any dispute or grievance directly with the management. The management agreed but the fitters have persisted in refusing.

The men have demanded to be paid off unless their grievance is satisfied.

Warning Given

On Friday, Mr. Hawkins addressed the fitters and explained that their action was contrary to law and that since all means at his disposal have failed to bring about a settlement, he must refer the matter to the Employment Arbitration Tribunal.

He stressed that the men must return to their work pending settlement of the dispute. The Police were called in on Friday to make further investigations.

ONE-CENT COUPONS APPROVED

(SPECIAL TO "SUNDAY HERALD")

Hong Kong is to be flooded with five million special one-cent coupons (\$50,000) which are shortly to be put into circulation by Government to remedy the scarcity of one-cent copper coins, it was officially learned yesterday.

The design was approved by His Excellency the Governor on Friday and preparations to complete the first 5,000,000 coupons were started almost immediately after approval was obtained.

The coupons are the first of their kind to be introduced in the Colony.

THE SHORTAGE OF COPPER COINS AT PRESENT IS SO ACUTE THAT DEALERS ARE USING POSTAGE STAMPS, LOOSE CIGARETTES, AND BOXES OF MATCHES, FOR SUBSTITUTES.

The one-cent note is smaller in size than the Government one-dollar note.

Draft Ordinance

The draft Ordinance to authorise the issue was gazetted yesterday. It provides that the Financial Secretary shall establish a Security Fund into which all moneys received for one-cent currency notes will be paid.

The bill makes the new notes legal tender for payment of any amount not exceeding one dollar.

KING GEORGE V MEMORIAL PARK

No date has yet been fixed for the official opening of the King George V Memorial Park in Kowloon, stated Mr. W. J. Carrie, Chairman of the Urban Council, yesterday.

Mr. Carrie, however, indicated that the opening will probably take place early next month depending on the health of His Excellency the Governor who will preside at the ceremony.

Mr. M. J. Abbott, who has resumed duty as Crown Counsel, has been appointed to act as Official Receiver in addition to his other duties. Mr. J. B. Erentis has been appointed Registrar of the Supreme Court and Official Trustee.

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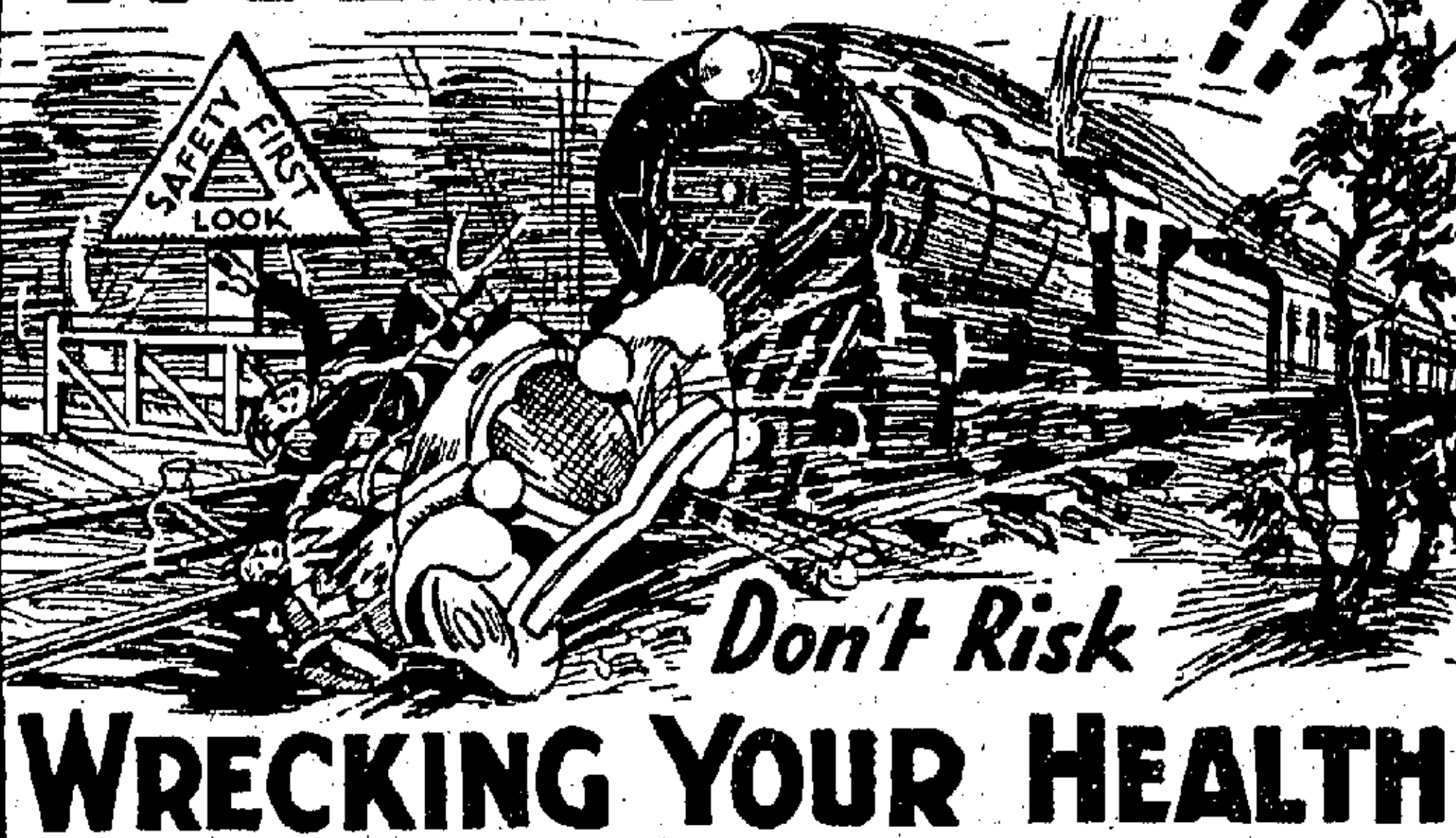


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IS SAFE BECAUSE IT IS PURE

Sole Agents—DODWELL & CO., LTD.
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Three Packings: 5's, 11's & 27's.

BACHELORS TO PAY MORE

Probable Effects Of New Salary Tax

Proposals Of Committee Now In Official Hands

THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE RE-CONSTITUTED WAR REVENUE COMMITTEE HAVE RECEIVED THE FINAL APPROVAL OF ALL MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE AND FORWARDED TO GOVERNMENT, THE "SUNDAY HERALD" LEARNED YESTERDAY.

Assuming that the proposals of the Committee are adopted by Government and put into effect, the net result as far as the salaries tax, in which keenest public interest is taken, will be that married men, except in the higher salary scales, will pay less in taxation, and that bachelors, generally speaking, will have to pay more.

It is understood that it is suggested that the exemption level remain at \$4,800 annually, that no provision be made for dependents other than wife and children, or step-children, but that the allowances for wife be increased to \$3,000, for the first child to \$2,000 and that the allowance for the third and fourth children be reduced to \$500.

Exemption levels proposed are 5 per cent. on the first \$5,000 of taxable income, instead of 4 per cent. on the first \$3,000 and 12 per cent. on taxable income in excess instead of 10 per cent.

Effect Of Changes

If these figures are accurate and are adopted by Government, the effect will be that a bachelor earning \$450 who last year paid \$96 in tax, will this year pay \$144. The rate of tax will rise at the rate of \$36 per annum for each \$50 per month of income. Thus a bachelor earning \$800 a month who paid \$168 tax last year, will be called upon to pay \$252 this year.

The married man with no children paid \$16 tax last year. If he earned \$450 a month, he will not be liable to taxation under the new proposals until his income exceeds \$500 a month. Earning \$550, he would pay \$30 instead of \$94 last year. Earning \$650 he would pay \$72 instead of \$88. Earning \$750, however, he would pay \$144 instead of \$136.

THE MARRIED MAN WITH ONE CHILD WOULD NOT PAY TAX UNTIL HIS EARNINGS EXCEEDED \$650 MONTHLY. HE WOULD PAY \$24 TAX ON AN INCOME OF \$700 MONTHLY. AS AGAINST \$96 LAST YEAR. HE WOULD PAY \$96 ON \$800 A MONTH AGAINST \$144 LAST YEAR.

THE TAIKOO CHINESE CLUB CELEBRATED ITS 4TH ANNIVERSARY YESTERDAY WHEN OVER 120 MEMBERS AND GUESTS ASSEMBLED AT THE CLUB PREMISES, NO. 15, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL.

The function started with a luncheon, followed by a Chinese musical opera show, and a dinner in the evening. Officials for the ensuing year elected in the afternoon were: Patron: Messrs. C. C. Roberts and A. S. P. Roberts. President: Mr. Mok Yu-yun. Vice-President: Mr. Mok Hing. Chairman: Mr. Mok Ching-un. Vice-Chairman: Mr. Kwok Pui-chuen. Hon. Secretary: Mr. Lau Han-ming. Hon. Treasurer: Mr. So Tse-kui. Asst. Secretary: Mr. So Kiu-sang.

LARGE BUDGET SURPLUS

Treasury figures published yesterday make it quite clear that Budget statements notwithstanding, the financial period ended March 31, 1941, must have closed with a very substantial surplus balance.

Yesterday's figures covered revenue and expenditure for the month of February, and fourteen of the fifteen months of the financial period. With one month to go, the surplus was over \$6,500,000.

Total revenue for the 14 months was \$464,288,663. Expenditure in the same period was \$57,575,362.

February's accounts independently more or less evened themselves out, revenue totalling \$5,031,592 and expenditure \$4,895,977.

Receipts under the War Revenue Ordinance at the end of February had reached \$7,506,023. Special war expenditure in February involved \$1,472,548 and the total for 14 months was \$9,771,824. Original estimates of the revenue for 1940-41 have already been largely exceeded under every head except the Kowloon-Canton Railway.

TAXI DRIVERS COMPLAIN

THIRTEEN TAXI-DRIVERS, FORMERLY EMPLOYED BY THE BLUE TAXICAB COMPANY, KOWLOON, VISITED THE LABOUR OFFICER, MR. B. C. K. HAWKINS, YESTERDAY, COMPLAINING OF HAVING BEEN DISMISSED WITHOUT JUSTIFICATION.

It was learned that the drivers petitioned for high cost of living allowances at the beginning of the month.

The management, they allege, favourably considered the request and informed them that an allowance of \$2 each monthly would be granted.

A week ago, however, they were relieved of their duties and new drivers were engaged.

PROFITEERING IN STEAMER TICKETS

VERNACULAR REPORTS that the sale of passenger tickets to Chinese immigrants proceeding to the Straits Settlements from Hong Kong was to be controlled by Miss Phyllis Harrop, Lady Assistant to the S.C.A., were officially denied yesterday.

"I sincerely wish, however, that something could be done to control the prices of tickets," declared Miss Harrop, to the "Sunday Herald," at the same time disclosing that two young girls, one 19 years old and the other 17, had recently to pay \$1,010 for a single deck-passage ticket to Singapore.

The fare advertised by the shipping companies is \$65. Miss Harrop explained that the profiteering was not by the shipping companies, but by their agents—the boarding houses—who appeared to be obliged to undertake the disposal of five non-quota passenger tickets (\$65 each) for every one quota passenger ticket (\$95).

Since the disposal of non-quota tickets is uncertain and slow, the boarding houses fleece the immigrant and make him pay for one quota ticket as well as for the five non-quota tickets besides a substantial profit. As a result, non-quota tickets are obtainable for \$10 each or even less. This system has been admitted by the boarding houses, stated Miss Harrop, who added that she had suggested limitation of all Chinese immigrants or not, proceeding to the Straits Settlements in place of the quota system, as a means to combat the profiteering. The suggestion that the S.C.A. take over the sale of tickets to immigrants, Miss Harrop thought to be a good idea.

Women Sent To Prison

FORTY-FIVE WOMEN NIGHT-SOIL DEMONSTRATORS APPEARED BEFORE MR. H. C. SHELTON, K. C., AT THE CENTRAL MAGISTRACY YESTERDAY MORNING, ON A CHARGE OF DISORDERLY CONDUCT OUTSIDE THE GENERAL POST OFFICE, ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

Six of the women, described as the ring-leaders, were sentenced to six weeks' hard labour without the option of a fine, while 39 others were cautioned.

Mr. Sheldon warned that any repetition of the incidents would be severely dealt with. A. S. P. Thompson prosecuted.



Photo taken at the marriage of Mr. Lo Cheung-luen and Miss Fung Lai-sung at the Kwong Chow Restaurant. Mr. Ip Lan-chuen, Chairman of the Chinese Manufacturers' Union, was chief witness. The bridegroom, incidentally, is the second son of Hong Kong's "Firewood King."

SHIP REPAIR CONTROL

Effect of an Order published in the Government Gazette yesterday is to make the execution of all ship repairs in Hong Kong subject to the directions, if any, given by the Harbour Master, who is the Controller of Water Transport.

Rice Control Board

It was officially announced yesterday that His Excellency the Governor has appointed the following persons to be members of a Board of Directors to control the Government Rice Monopoly:

The Honourable the Financial Secretary (Chairman).
The Controller of Food.
Mr. David Charles Edmondston.
Mr. Walter Heathcote Lock.
Mr. Frederick Charles Hall.
The Rev. Frank Short.
Mr. Lo Man-hin.
Mr. Samuel Macomber Churn.
Mr. Frederick Charles Barry to manage the Government Rice Monopoly under the direction of the Board.

PRESENTATION OF CREDENTIALS

Mr. Clarence Gauss, new U.S. Ambassador to China, is scheduled to present his credentials tomorrow afternoon to Mr. Lin Sen, Chairman of the National Government, at the National Government office in Chungking, says Reuter from the Chinese capital.

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• FOR SAND, SUN & WATER. DASHING NEW SWIM MODELS. YOU'LL FIND THEM "THE" BATHING SUITS FOR 1941.

• FANCY DESIGN BAGS FOR COMPLETE ENSEMBLE.

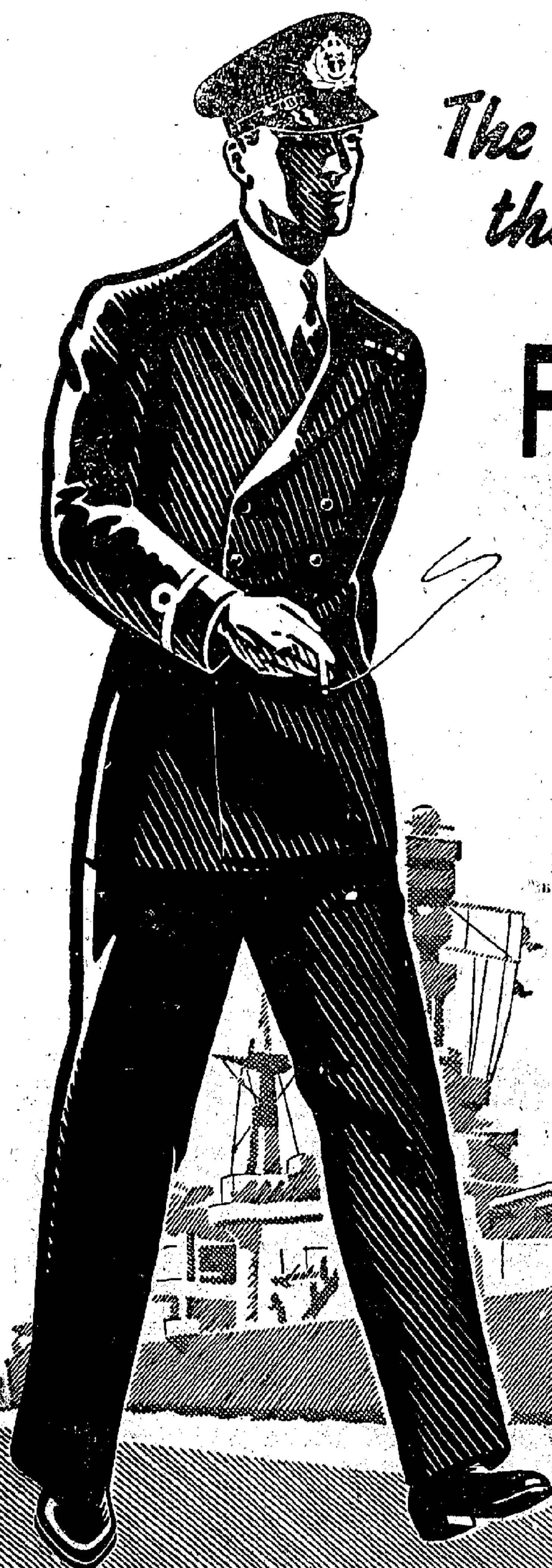
• NOVELTY RUBBER FLOATS FOR KIDDIES.



• NEW BEACH HATS FOR CHARMING MERMAIDS

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Why buy an ordinary suit when you can have individual tailoring and perfection in fit at a low cost? Satisfaction guaranteed. Order yours to-day.

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End Rheumatism While You Sleep

If you suffer sharp, stabbing pains, if joints are swollen, if there is a history of rheumatism, if you have been through many months of suffering, if you have tried many remedies, if you have been told that you will never be free of it, then you must try **Cystex**. Cystex is a powerful medicine which attacks the cause of the trouble, the acid in the blood, and drives it out of your system. It is a safe, reliable, and effective remedy for rheumatism, gout, and all other acid conditions. It is a true cure, and it is a true relief. Order yours to-day.

Cystex
For Rheumatism, Gout, and all other acid conditions.



When she looked in her mirror she saw heavy tired lines, dull eyes and a pale face. She was fagged out. But after a course of Beechams Pills her tiredness vanished. She found she had a better appetite, a better digestion, more energy and vitality for work. Now she feels wonderfully fit. Get a box for yourself and enjoy the Beechams feeling of fitness!

Sold Everywhere. Worth a Guinea a box.

NOW FULL OF ENERGY...after taking
BEECHAMS PILLS

APB1

How to Lose Fat A Pound a Day on a Full Stomach

Do Just One Simple Thing and Fat Just Melts Away

NO starvation or dieting; no going without foods or drinks. Instead, eat what you want with never a rebelling, upset stomach. Yet ugly fat quickly goes. You can easily lose from four to seven pounds a week. See the ugly fat replaced by a beautiful slim figure—and feel stronger, better, and more energetic than you ever have in your life before.



What You Do
There is just one simple thing to do. Give your system the minerals and herb conditioners contained in **BONKORA**, obtainable at any chemist shop. Take two teaspoons, preferably in a glass of orange juice, before meals three times daily, a pleasant and inexpensive drink. Then eat whatever you want and watch the fat harmlessly and healthfully disappear.

7 to 10 Pounds Lost in 7 Days

At the end of one week you'll see the scales drop seven to ten pounds—according to how much overweight you are from what you were the day you started. Your health, too, will be much better. You'll have more strength and energy, your complexion will be improved, nerves will be calmer, your stomach won't be upset, and friends will comment about how much younger and better you look. You'll soon avoid the constant embarrassment of being fat and ugly. And you'll do it without going on a starvation diet.

BONKORA supplies the system with minerals, stimulates a normal functioning of the body. **BONKORA** also clears the system of accumulated poisons most overweight people have. Start to-day. The **BONKORA** way is the safe way for men and women to take off fat. Test it for two weeks. **BONKORA** is absolutely harmless, safe and effective. It definitely does not contain thyroid consisting only of natural and mineral ingredients. You can secure **BONKORA** at any chemist shop. Trust in the genuine **BONKORA** and refuse all inferior substitutes or imitations.

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What We Shall Do When The President Makes Known His Decision Must Rest On Objective Calculation Of America's Interest

The Core Of American Policy

IN Berlin the other day Hitler in veiled language and his spokesmen in plain language said that American intervention will prolong the war. While insisting that Germany will defeat Britain, they admitted to their own people that it is within the power of America to compel Germany to fight a longer and more difficult war.

This is a conclusion which none, not even Col. Lindbergh, will deny, and it is the decisive justification of American policy. Stripped of all wishful thinking, un-

derlying all argument as to whether the war can be won and how it is to be won, there is the undeniable fact that the American intervention, which was first announced in June, 1940, has given the United States a whole year in which to mobilise and arm, and there is the practical certainty, acknowledged by Berlin, that the United States now has the means to pain for itself another period of time in which to make itself powerful.

For a nation which a year ago was unprepared to stand alone, had a good but insufficient navy, no army, and no great industry, the time needed to get ready has already been for Americans a very great victory. If as Col. Lindbergh says quite truly America is still undecided to meet Germany and her allies in a head-on collision, then there exists the most compelling reason imaginable for doing what Berlin admits that U.S. can do—for winning more time by prolonging the war in order to postpone, even supposing for the sake of argument that it could not be prevented, a German victory.

If national policy must rest at last on the coldest and most realistic calculation, what can be more realistic in fact than a policy which has already given an unprepared democracy a year's time to prepare and can, if it is now boldly and resolutely followed, give more time and more time?

No one can calculate accurately the risks of the future because there is in all these matters an immense incalculable factor—

what we call so inadequately the morale of the peoples, what our forefathers would have called the souls of men. If last June when France capitulated and Britain stood alone and open to invasion, America had followed the counsel of Col. Lindbergh, had refused to send supplies, had announced that Germany was the victor, what would have happened in Britain? What would have happened in France, in Greece, in the French Empire in China, in the Far East? What would have happened in South America?

Will any one presume to deny that in adopting the Lindbergh policy of scaling the doom of Britain, we should have provoked a moral collapse throughout the world by means of which Hitler

By A
Washington
Observer

would now be the master of four continents and now the undisputed victor and now the leader of the triple alliance against the United States? By not following the Lindbergh doctrine we have made Hitler fight for another year and have made him admit that he does not know when he can win. We have used that year far less effectively than we should have used it. But nevertheless we have used it well enough to give ourselves the power by means of

naval intervention and our industrial effort to insure for ourselves more months, more years, to increase our power. We have been told that our support of Britain has stripped us of weapons; that is the falsest argument in the whole world. What we have done in support of Britain has made us already immensely stronger than we were twelve months ago—stronger in every respect than we could conceivably have been had we condemned Britain to defeat and acknowledged Hitler and his allies as the masters of Europe and Asia and Africa. By disregarding Col. Lindbergh's advice we have not won the war. But we have prevented the war being lost, and by that achievement we have multiplied immeasurably the defences of America.

What we have still to do, and shall most certainly do when the President makes known his decision, must rest at last upon the same cool, objective calculation of the American interest. But that real calculation has been obscured and confused by the recent agitation: we have been asked to calculate the chances of a British or German defeat, and to stand apart unless we can bet on a sure thing. If this were merely an ignoble calculation, we might pass it by. But it is in fact a false calculation, which hides from the American people their vital interest and, as the paramount theme of the New Programme, is designed to paralyse American policy.

In the last and coldest analysis of the position the question for us is not whether Britain will eventually be defeated but whether, if we could not prevent her defeat, the British people throughout the world are to be captured by Hitler

or are to fall back and are to gather around us. It is hard for any one to write, and it will be hard for most men and women to read this. But it must be said for in this gravest hour of decision we must discount all possible illusions. We must face the very worst that is possible if we are to become immune to deception, disappointment and despair.

The very worst, as Berlin itself admits, is that eventually in spite of all our efforts the Germans will overcome the resistance of the Empire in the Middle East and of the British people in the British Isles. On this—the very worst calculation possible—what is the American interest? Is it to hasten the disaster or to postpone it? The American interest is to postpone it, not only because this means time which is our own greatest need, not only because the longer the war the more exhausted will be Germany and Italy, but also because if a disaster can be postponed, who dares to say it cannot be averted altogether?

But even more critically—and this consideration we should above all take to heart—if the worst is eventually to happen to Britain, the consequences of letting it happen without our intervention will be infinitely graver than if we have intervened. For if we stood aside and let Britain be defeated, the defeat would be absolute—the British power would become incorporated into Hitler's empire. If on the other hand we are supporting Britain, no victory that Hitler can win in Europe will be conclusive—all he can hope to do is to force the British power in the world to retreat and fall back upon us.

The difference is all the difference in the world. Assuming the worst, it is the difference between a surrender and a retreat. It lies within our power—and this at the bottom is the issue before us—to determine whether, if the defeat is as right that Hitler cannot be resisted in Europe, the British are to surrender, or are to retreat perhaps but to the surrender never.

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"I was suffering from vital disease and did not expect myself to live any longer, but now, thanks to Elasto, my heart is quite sound again."
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"Elasto has quite cured my eczema."
"Cured my rheumatism and neuritis."
"My heart is quite sound again now."
"My doctor marvelled at my quick recovery from pleurisy, etc."

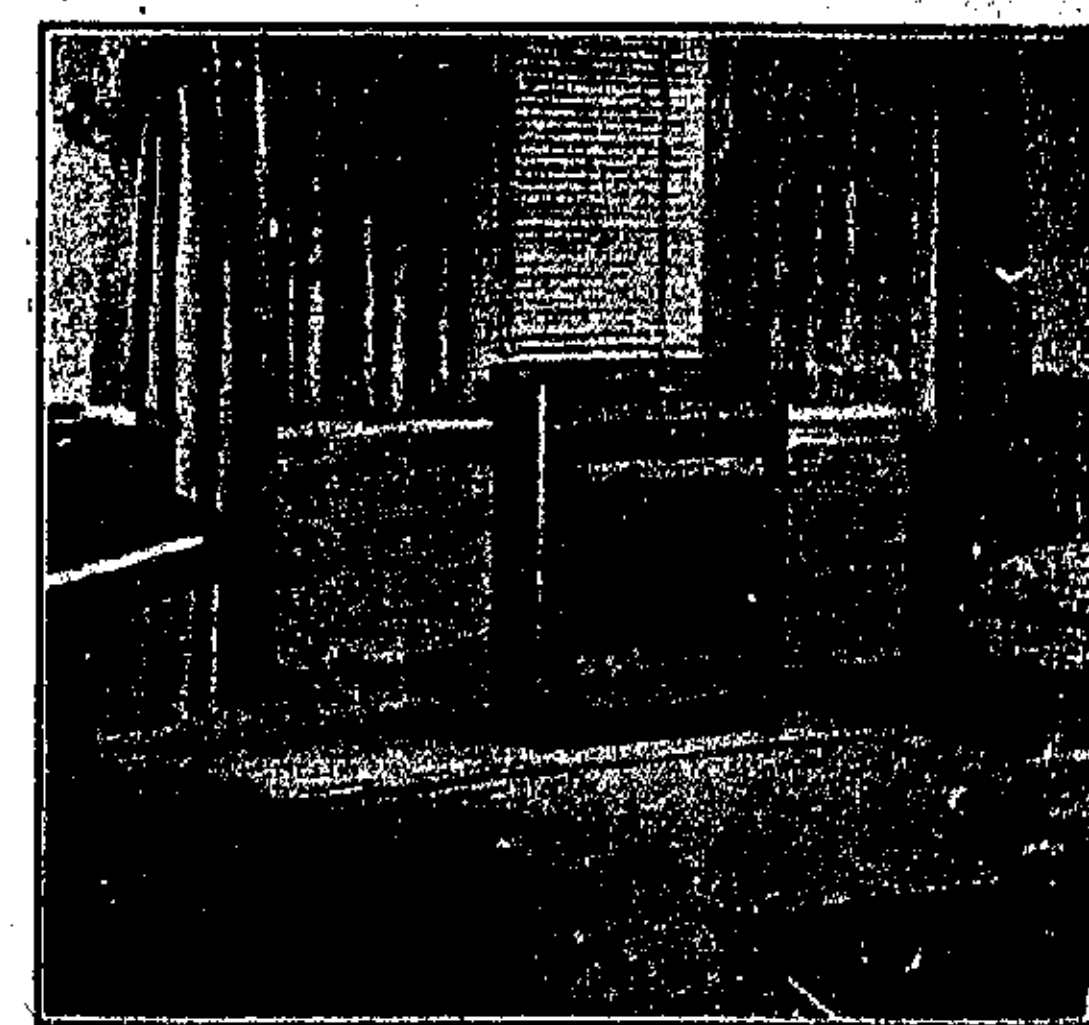
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Why did God make HITLER?

IT is a curious fact that nothing so consistently turns men's minds to religion as hardship and suffering, just as nothing so promotes belief in the Creator's goodness as adversity.

A few years ago a speaker who went to talk at one of our Universities was plunged into discussions of economics. It was by Marxists, and particularly by Marxists, that society was to be saved, and once capitalism was liquidated, men would build a Communist Utopia on earth.

The apparent wickedness of man is, we were told, due to bad social conditions, and more particularly to the social injustices which the capitalist system brings in its train.

Others looked for salvation to psychology rather than to economics. Men's wickedness, they maintained, is due to bad physiological training, to unwise parents, repressive schoolmasters, and an upbringing which implants early in the souls of the young the seeds of competition, greed, and grab.

Both these explanations had this one point in common. Each said: "Man's salvation lies in his own hands, and it is unnecessary to invoke God's assistance to help him to make things better, or to have recourse to the notion of God's anger to explain why they are so bad."

To-day the atmosphere has changed. It is about religion that the young are now anxious to question the middle-aged.

Did God, they want to know, really create this world? If so, what of the evil which is manifestly abroad in it? Did God create that, too?

High Blood Pressure Dangerous to Heart

Thousands of men and women past 40 face the dangers of heart trouble and high blood pressure. High Blood Pressure is a mysterious disease that causes more deaths than cancer, largely because people mistake the symptoms for indigestion or some simple trouble. Common symptoms are: Pressure in the head, headaches at top and back of head, and above eyes, dizziness, short breath, nervousness, poor sleep, heart palpitations, loss of memory and energy. If you suffer any of these symptoms, do not delay a single day for your life may be in danger. Start treatment at once with Hyner, which reduces High Blood Pressure from the first dose, takes a heavy load off the heart, and makes you feel younger in a few days. Get Hyner from your chemist today. It is guaranteed to make you feel fit and strong or money back.

God could, of course, have made man all good, but in that case man would have been an automaton. So God gave him freedom in order that he might choose what was good and rejecting what was evil, he might develop into a fully moral being; but in order that man might reject evil, it must exist to be rejected, while the very fact that he is free to choose between good and evil means that he will not always reject it.

In fact, man has misused his gift of freedom, and, being moved by evil desires, by greed and cruelty and lust and power, has chosen to do evil. Now from evil springs suffering. Such, in brief, is the Christian explanation.

To-day, young people want to know whether this explanation is really good enough.

What, for example, of the pain and suffering in the animal kingdom before man appeared on the scene?

When did man get his evil desires? Surely God, being omniscient, must have known that he would misuse freedom to make a world of cruelty and war?

Did God, then, foreseeing this, simply allow it to happen without lifting a finger to save his creatures from their fate? Did God foresee the Nazis? Did He even create them? What sort of God, then, could He be?

Now that the sea of cruelty and savagery which has arisen in Central Europe, threatens to overwhelm our civilisation, the explanation of evil as a mere by-product of circumstance seems facile and superficial.

Root Of Facism

Here is a curious situation. The framework of the old-established religion has broken down, and, broadly, it has no successors. The mood of contemporary young people is therefore, a wistful agnosticism.

Now nature abhors a vacuum in the spiritual world, no less than in the physical, and unless something can be done to satisfy the newly awakened religious interest of young people, they will turn, as they have done on the Continent, to the worship of the State, and, deprived of God, make men in the images of God.

It is difficult to over-estimate the importance of frustrated religious need as a root of Facism. We must be on our guard lest it produce a similar growth elsewhere.



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You can't define it, but you recognize it the minute you see it. And you'll recognize it the minute you see our clothes. Quietly smart, yet spirited and clever, the clothes we design always give you everything you need to look personable in and out of the seasons.

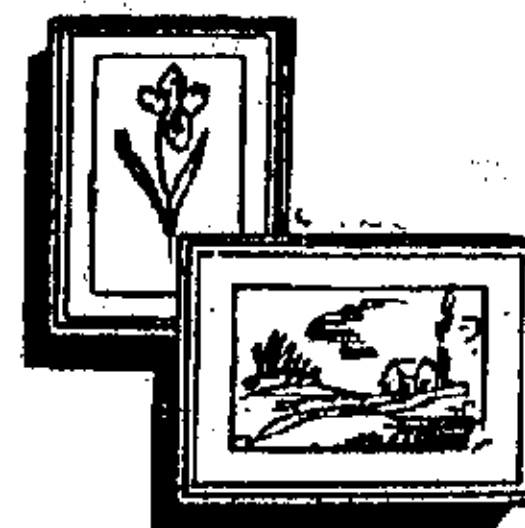
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Lane Crawford's
Ladies Salon Mezzanine Floor.



Incidentally..

SUCH is the perversity of fortune that Mr. M. T. Abbott was probably not surprised that the close of his broadcast talk on Thursday should have been followed by one of those "awful pauses" which, only a moment before he had been condemning as unnecessary and bad management. He mentioned that the B.B.C. had recently adopted a new practice to keep programmes running smoothly without such "awful pauses" and it seemed to us, unless our listening is failing, or our deduction unsound, that Mr. Abbott's return to Hong Kong has resulted in the introduction of a similar device—with Souza Marinho—by ZBW. Perhaps we are being too severe if we suggest it is typical that ZBW should fall down at just the most inappropriate moment.

Conference and the Executive Committee of the V.D.M.A.

WE gather that Mr. Gardiner set out in life with the intention of taking Holy Orders, but after studying Divinity for some months, decided against entering the Church, and obtained much experience in, dare we say, practical living, by becoming in turn lorry driver, insurance agent, political agent and newspaper reporter. After those pretty tough assignments, he returned to "school" and graduated as a Bachelor of Science from London University. It is whispered that he may be married shortly, to an American girl on her way to Hong Kong from Los Angeles.



RUTH LITVIN

A Bowl Of Rice

A CHINESE friend was telling us recently about a dinner party he attended. More than 200 people were present, and the cost of feeding each was over \$50. Total cost, over \$11,000. Here and there, we ourselves have "banqueted," in Chinese, Japanese, French and Russian, and seldom has it cost more than \$6 per head, and often much less. It makes us wonder if we ponder on these fantastic stomachs that cost so much to satisfy, but we gasp still more to think that this sum, consumed in an hour or so, would feed the same number of starving refugees for a whole year. It is not suggested, of course, that none of the participants of this Lucullan feast ever contribute to charity. But we do suggest that, if money can be wasted so lavishly, a good deal more could be given without hurting.

GORDON Gardiner is not altogether unknown in a much wider sphere than is represented by his military career, for he has found in the Colony a ready outlet for his interest in missionary work. It is not, therefore, surprising to find that he is serving on several committees of Christian and charitable organisations, including the Victoria Diocesan

IN this connection, readers may have observed two items of news in the last few days. One concerned the "Bowl of Rice" campaign organised by the China Defence League. We hope, in the near future, to say more about this interesting method, which has been tried so successfully in Europe and America, of raising funds for Chinese charities. Roughly, the idea is that you pay \$2 for a meal and eat only a bowl of rice. The remainder of the \$2 goes to the charity concerned.

NONE the less, it would be a fine gesture if, on the occasion of Dr. Quo's arrival, his many admirers, assembled to welcome him, sat down with him to a simple bowl of rice. The China Defence League would benefit greatly, but much more than that would be achieved. The gesture would demonstrate their understanding and appreciation of the distressful circumstances in which China finds itself to-day, with the enemy within its threshold, with disease, starvation and death stalking among its war-ridden millions.

In Harmony

IT is good news that Ruth Litvin, who has been inactive for some time owing to an ailment of the arm, is once again in harmony with her piano, and is shortly to make her first public appearance in the Colony. Miss Litvin is to share her recital with Gaston d'Aquino, and Pauline Chow.

soprano, will appear as a guest artist.

MUSICAL criticism with any profession to expert knowledge, we must confess, is outside the range of our skill and ability. But we know what we like and are not particularly worried if the technical reasons for our liking do not stir us to the prose style of Feyere, who writing of a ZBW recital by Miss Litvin, said: "I liked best her staccato work, that supreme test, it cannot too often be repeated, of a good technician. I also liked her general tone, production, and a certain breadth of interpretation which argues a musician's mind behind her playing." In other words, he was charmed by her performance. And so were we.

MISS Litvin has given a dozen recitals over the air in Hong Kong, but her appearance at the Peninsula Hotel Rose Room on June 6—that's a Friday—will be her first before a local audience. In Shanghai, Miss Litvin appeared on the stage at the age of nine, when the "North China Daily News" commented: "For one so very small to display such technique, poise and accuracy is unusual. She gave a remarkable exhibition of what tiny hands can accomplish on the piano."

WE need hardly add, of course, that Miss Litvin is now-out of the romper stage. Her studies in Shanghai were commenced under Miss Lynn, herself a pupil of Tchaikovsky, and continued under Maestro Mario Paci, conductor-pianist of the Shanghai Municipal Orchestra. She tells us that the greatest thrill of her life was provided by that musician, Ignaz Brunn. Having just completed a little piece on the piano, at Paci's studio, she turned round to find Friedman standing in the doorway, smiling charmingly, having stopped to listen. Among other famous artists who gave her encouragement in Shanghai were Moisewitsch, Rubenstein and Yousa Guller.

Roadshow Prices

EVERY now and then people ask why we don't write a scathing indictment of the practice of charging super-prices for so-called super-films. Our answer invariably is that we don't give a damn. If we were to give our candid view of business morality in general, we should become very unpopular. The other day we were asked \$1.40 for a bottle of 60 pills, the wholesale price of which, we happened to know, was \$2.50 per thousand. We preferred to keep our constipation similarly, if we think the cinema is attempting to "sting" us, we prefer to stay away.

WHAT, after all, is the difference? The essence of business is to sell at a price which will secure the maximum profit. This may be done by attracting a large custom at cheap rates, or an exclusive custom at high rates.

GREAT SUMMER SALE

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15-19, Queen's Rd., Marina House, Mezzanine Floor.

Gowns for Every Occasion, in Silk & Cotton. Suits, Black Suits, Shorts, and Beach Wear. All of the Latest Styles. High in Quality. Bottom low prices. Just received new shipment of Silk Laces, also for Wedding Dresses. Orders Taken.

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New Shipment.

EXCELLA

Bank of East Asia Bldg., 4th Floor
Telephone 24263.



by **Rex James.**

at their fellow creatures through a glass darkly, dubs the Silly Season. Friend Yates has, however, hit off our point of view so neatly that we should be wasting our time to add thereto.

The Beaver Peril

WE thought that the peril of a razor blade shortage would provoke reactions. The prospect of further extension of the deplorable tendency to hide lights—or what have you—under a bushel could only be viewed not only as alarming but positively revolting. We were not surprised to receive the following cutting, therefore, from "Regular Reader":

"There is, in my experience, little need to worry about razor blade shortage. If one is careful one can make a blade last up to three months.

"It is only necessary carefully to wipe the blade each time it is used, and turn it over so that the other side of the edge is used next time. When the blade gets dull, take an ordinary glass tumbler, lay the blade inside, place one finger on it and rub it from side to side, of course turning it so as to get the pressure on both sides of the edges."

It may help of course, if you sing this song while you are having your 39th shave with the same old blade:

"I was shaving, and the bristly gents Did write and wrestle in the morn' All anguished were their teguments And their follicles out-torn.

"Beware the Scaper-shave my son The blades that bite, the hairs that catch Beware the Bristlechin and shun The stubbing Razorsnatch."

It is, as you guessed, a parody of Lewis Carroll from a shaving cream advertisement.

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Ice House Street
CENTRE OF TOWN
UNRIVALLED TABLE
MODERATE CHARGES
Telephone 26664
*****CECIL*****

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EWO
THE QUALITY BEER
EWO

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SCM11

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THE WATCH OF UNRIVALLED ACCURACY
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Obtainable at all leading watch stores.
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ONLY THESE TWO GREAT **GIANT TYRES** GIVE YOU ALL THESE ADVANTAGES

- 1 Extra Thick, Wide, Flat Tread provides long wear in the load-carrying area.
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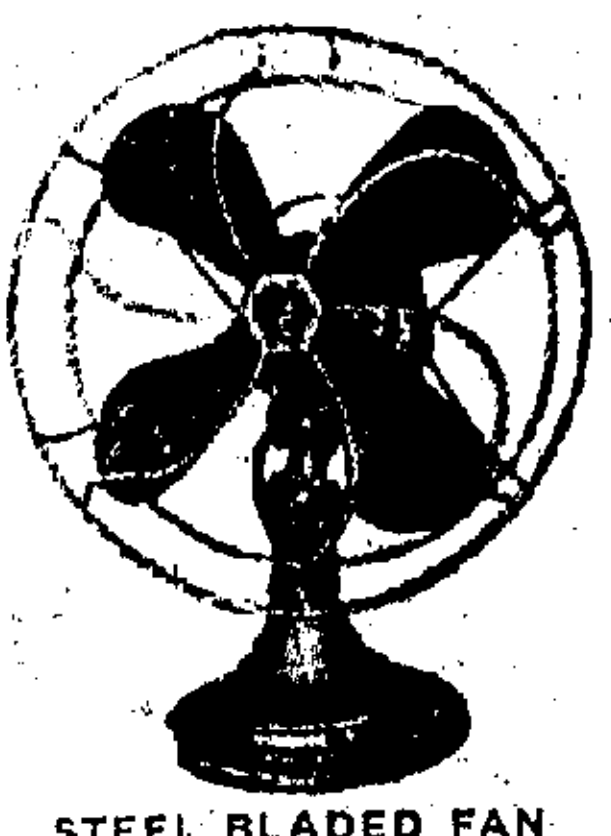
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a child's finger.

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NOISY! DANGEROUS!



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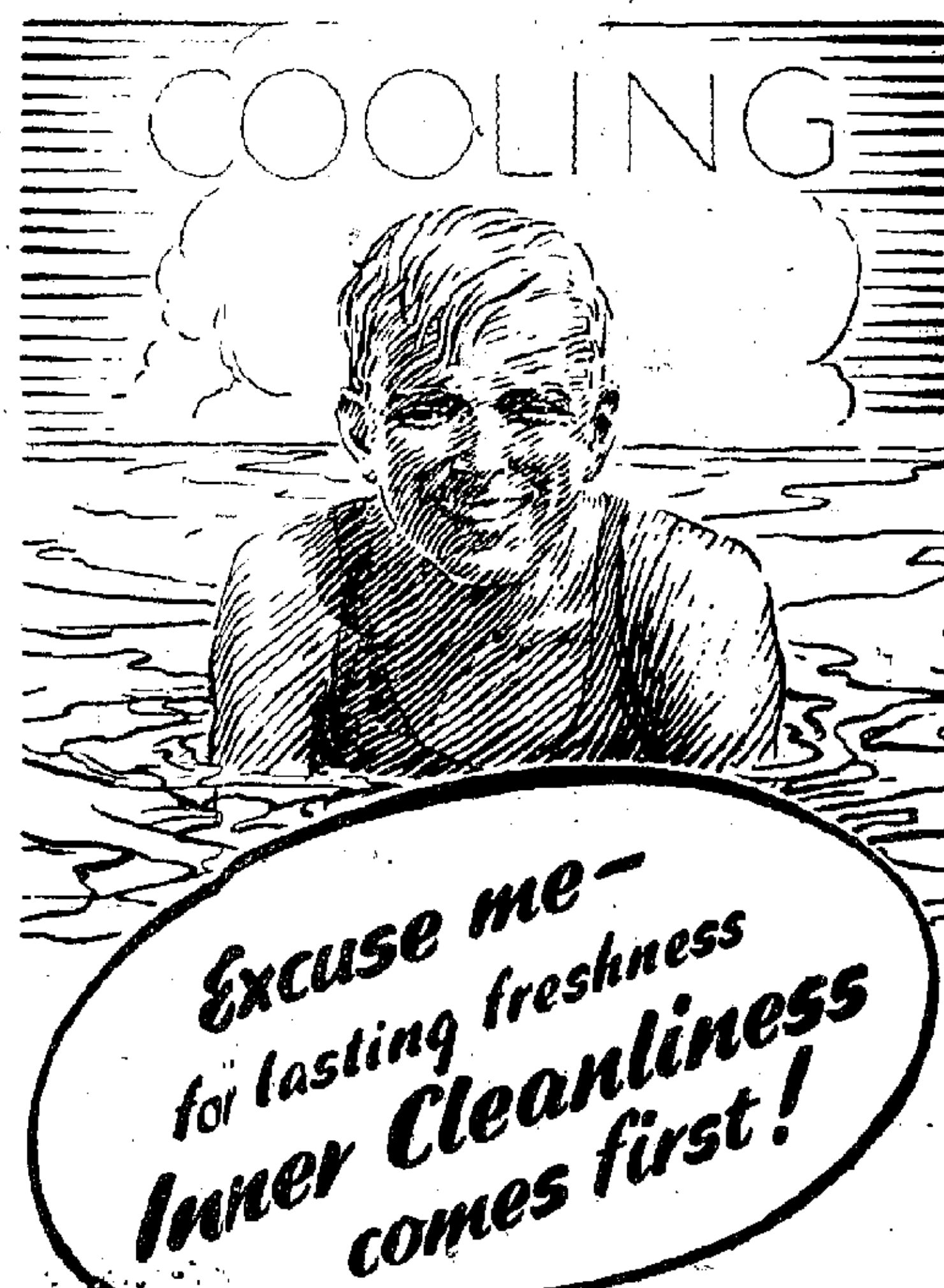
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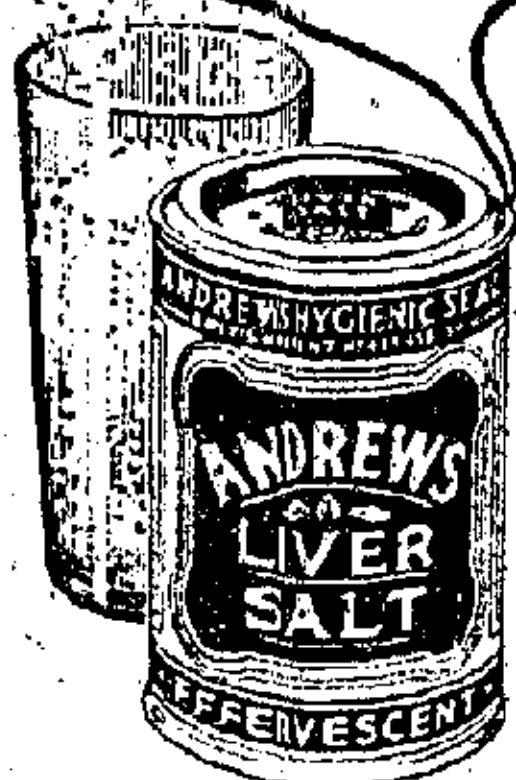
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Let delicious, sparkling
Andrews give you deep-down,
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you will feel fresh all day.
A bubbling glassful of Andrews
purifies the whole system. First
this tonic laxative sweetens
the mouth, breath, throat and
stomach. Then it tones up
the liver and kidneys, and
gently, but thoroughly clears
the bowels. Inner Cleanliness is complete. The
body-healing impurities are washed away; the blood
purified. You look and feel refreshed and invigorated.
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body in tip-top condition—no more little ills to mar
your pleasure and spoil your work. No longer will
you feel enervated and listless. Get your own tin of
Andrews to-day.

For Inner Cleanliness be regular with your
ANDREWS
LIVER SALT
Health Drink and Tonic Laxative

Don't forget these economical tins contain as much
as did the bottles but cost you less, because
they are cheaper to make, pack and transport.
Sold at all grocers and chemists.

Sole Agents: **BANKER & CO., LTD.**

SCM-14

Sleep, Cheese And Smoke Screens

IT does not matter which Sleep
Group you are in. Yaffle
News Bulletins will reduce you
to a state of complete coma.

"For months I suffered from
Insomnia," writes Mr. Pook, of
Putney. "Every time a bomb
came through the roof I would
lie awake for hours. Next day I
would be tired and irritable, dis-
inclined to effort. My work suf-
fered. Younger men were pro-
moted over my head. Friends
said, 'Why won't you dance
with him?'"

"Then a tactful friend told me
about Yaffle News Bulletins. Now
I can sleep through anything. The
other night a bomb blew me from
Putney to Mortlake, where I was
found, still slumbering peacefully,
in a strange dustbin. Now every-
body says, 'What a lovely com-
plexion that young man has!'"

Therefore, until we know for
certain which are the deciding
factors, it were safer to preserve
all these characteristics of public
behaviour which distinguish the
C. of E. area of Christendom from
countries which practice less res-
pectable forms of the same Faith.

With regard to the more mun-
dane aspect of the question: There
are obvious psychological reasons
why the banning of all Sunday
amusements would considerably
intensify our war effort.

To condemn a man to walk
the streets of any of our great
cities on a wet Sunday even-
ing with nothing to do, en-
courage the fighting spirit. It
makes him desperate, careless
of his life, and ready for any
venture which may seem to
offer a speedy demise.

By YAFFLE

THIS is the Yaffle Broadcasting
Service and National Deposi-
tory of Purified Opinion.

Since last week, two more char-
women have been dismissed from
Broadcasting Villa (headquarters
of the Y.B.S.) on the discovery
that both of them had nephews
belonging to the Peace Pledge
Union.

Asked why these women should
be held responsible for the op-
inions of their nephews, Mr. Yaffle
said that by making the livelihood
of one person dependent upon the
opinions of another, you encour-
age the cooperation of the general
public in the suppression of un-
desirable influences.

This disciplinary method of
private inquisition, he added,
had been tried in other coun-
tries with great success, and he
felt that while engaged in a struggle
for democracy, freedom and the
rights of the individual, we could
not afford to ignore any means,
however drastic, of obtaining
national unity.

Tobacco was the only effective
answer to the night bomber,
he said. "Every man his own
smoke-screen" should be our
motto, and he would have every
non-smoker arrested for wilful-
ly disclosing the whereabouts
of the population to enemy air-
craft.

An interesting sequel to the re-
cent reduction of the statutory
price of eggs occurred last Friday,
when fifteen eggs were observed
creeping out of the back door of
a grocer's shop at Devizes.

Asked by a policeman where
they were going at that time of
night, their leader, a large double-
yoked Bull Orington product,
replied, "We felt we could not
face the public at an artificial
price." They were carried back
to shop, blushing furiously, and
five of them have since been found
to have added themselves.

That is the end of the news.
Foot sufferers will find marvel-
lous relief if they read Yaffle
News Bulletins sitting down.

The attention of the Depart-
ment for the Maintenance of the
National Morale has been drawn
to the controversy regarding the
proposal to open Sunday theatres.

I note with astonishment (said
the Director of the Department
Mr. Yaffle) that the authorities
regard the war as a reason why
the ancient custom of preserving
a state of unrelieved Sabbath
gloom in our industrial towns
should be temporarily abandoned.

Contrary to the opinion of most
other leading moralists, I am of
opinion that in war time the tra-
ditional observance of the English
Sunday is in the national interest.

Whereas houses of entertain-
ment might be opened in peace
time with benefit, as tending to
keep the masses contented and
submissive, it is precisely in war
time that they should be closed.

My reasons are twofold—relig-
ious and practical. The first may
be adequately expressed in the
words of a recent advertisement
in the "Daily Telegraph":—

"In this great crisis in our
history we cannot afford to for-
feit help from the unseen for
the sake of Sunday amuse-
ments. The risk is too great,
the price too high."

I would not commit myself to
the statement that the fate which
has befallen certain continental
countries is entirely due to their
having forfeited unseen help by
their habit of holding public en-
tertainments on Sundays.

There may be other reasons.
For example, unseen preference
may be due to the fact that, with
one or two exceptions, all the
blowups on this side of the
Channel went to famous public
schools.

Take Wagner. Was not the
theme of much of his work the
glorification of the Teutonic race?
How can we permit the per-
formance of "Das Ring des
Nibelungen" without risking
either a headache or a pro-Ger-
man bias?

What was even more serious,
Wagner was a vegetarian, a cult
which, in these days when the
importation of nuts, raisins and
bananas has to be rigidly sup-
pressed in the interests of
national safety, must be con-
sidered as tantamount to sedi-
tion.

How, I say, can we be certain
that the opinions and beliefs of
these great men are not by some
mystical process conveyed to their
hearers of all time, subtly inter-
woven in the spiritual content of
their work? Immortality is a very
dangerous thing.

Meantime, we have to announce
the following changes of pro-
gramme:—

The symphony concert by the
British Philharmonic Orchestra
announced for next Wednesday
has been cancelled, as we find
that the famous conductor, Signor
Pozzolomini, has pacifist views.

In place of this item, we have
engaged the services of Mr.
Samuel Tickleback, who will give
us a few patriotic melodies on the
handbell. Mr. Tickleback, who
served in the last war, is now a
member of the Home Guard and
Treasurer of the Little Dithering
Spitting Fund.

It has also been found neces-
sary to cancel the performance
of "Macbeth," announced for to-
morrow night, as Dame Sid-
dons Terry and Sir Irving Gar-
rick have both expressed them-
selves in favour of peace by
negotiation.

Their place in the programme
will be filled by Professor Craw-
ling, the well-known entomologist,
who will lecture on "The Intelli-
gence of the Earwig."

I have been asked (continued
Mr. Yaffle) what I think of the
B.B.C. banning of numbers of pro-
minent actors, musicians and
others because of their association
with Communistic or pacifist
organisations.

I can, of course, speak only for
my own broadcasting service.

But it seems to me that every
possible source of infection must
be eliminated from our broad-
casting programmes if we are
to reach that final stage of
national unity—Compulsory
Listening.

It has been objected that the
private opinions of an artist are
no concern of the broadcasting
authorities so long as they do
not affect his performance. If,
it is said, an actor is engaged to
recite Shakespeare, or a musician
to play Mozart, his private politi-
cal or religious opinions can have
no effect upon his audience.

My answer is—How do you
know?

Thought Transference is a
very funny thing. Many people,
while listening to great music
or poetry, are in a highly recep-
tive state of mind, in which they
are subject to psychic influences.
At such moments, may it not be
that the private thoughts and
mood of the interpreter are con-
veyed by sub-conscious channels
to the mind of the listener?

I can remember once attend-
ing a concert got up in aid of
the locked-out miners, at which
a lady of Labour sympathies
sang a number of Schubert's
songs. I came away from that
concert thoroughly disliking Mr.
Baldwin. Explain it who can.

As far as my own Broadcasting
Service is concerned, I am not
content to confine my supervision
to the performers themselves. I
propose henceforth to submit the
authors, dramatists and musicians
whose works they perform to the
same strict discrimination.

If we ban living artists, why
not dead ones?

No Asthma in 2 Years
Two years ago J. Richards, Hamilton,
Ont., Canada, was in bed with Asthma.
Had lost 40 pounds weight, suffered cough-
ing, choking and sneezing every night—
couldn't sleep—expected to die. Mendaco
stopped Asthma first night and he had had
none since—in OVER TWO YEARS. Men-
daco is so successful it is guaranteed to
give you free, easy breathing in 24 hours
and to stop your Asthma completely in 8
days or money
back—empty package.
Ends Asthma & Bronchitis & Hay Fever

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Of all Tooth Pastes and Powders
ONLY PEPSODENT CONTAINS IRIUM
to reveal natural brilliance of teeth. This famous scientific
ingredient in Pepsodent Tooth Paste and Tooth Powder
has double-quick action—it speedily removes ugly Surface-Stains
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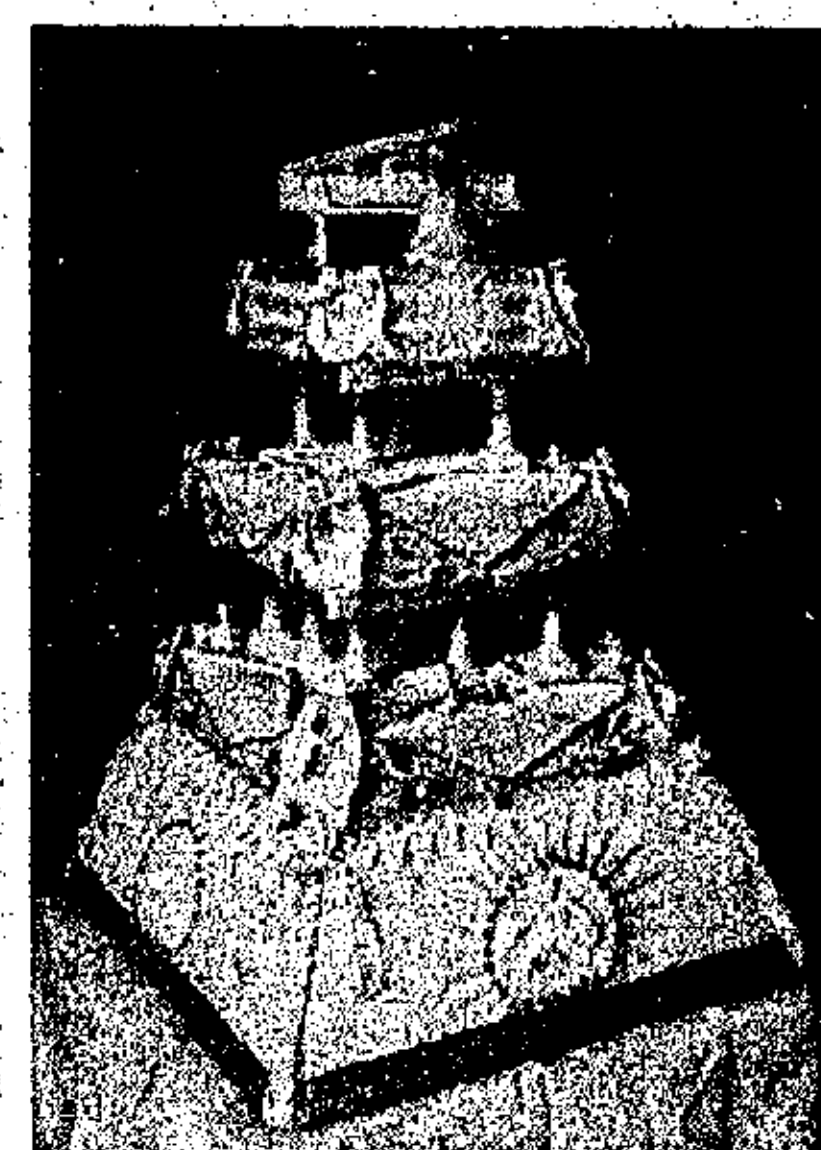
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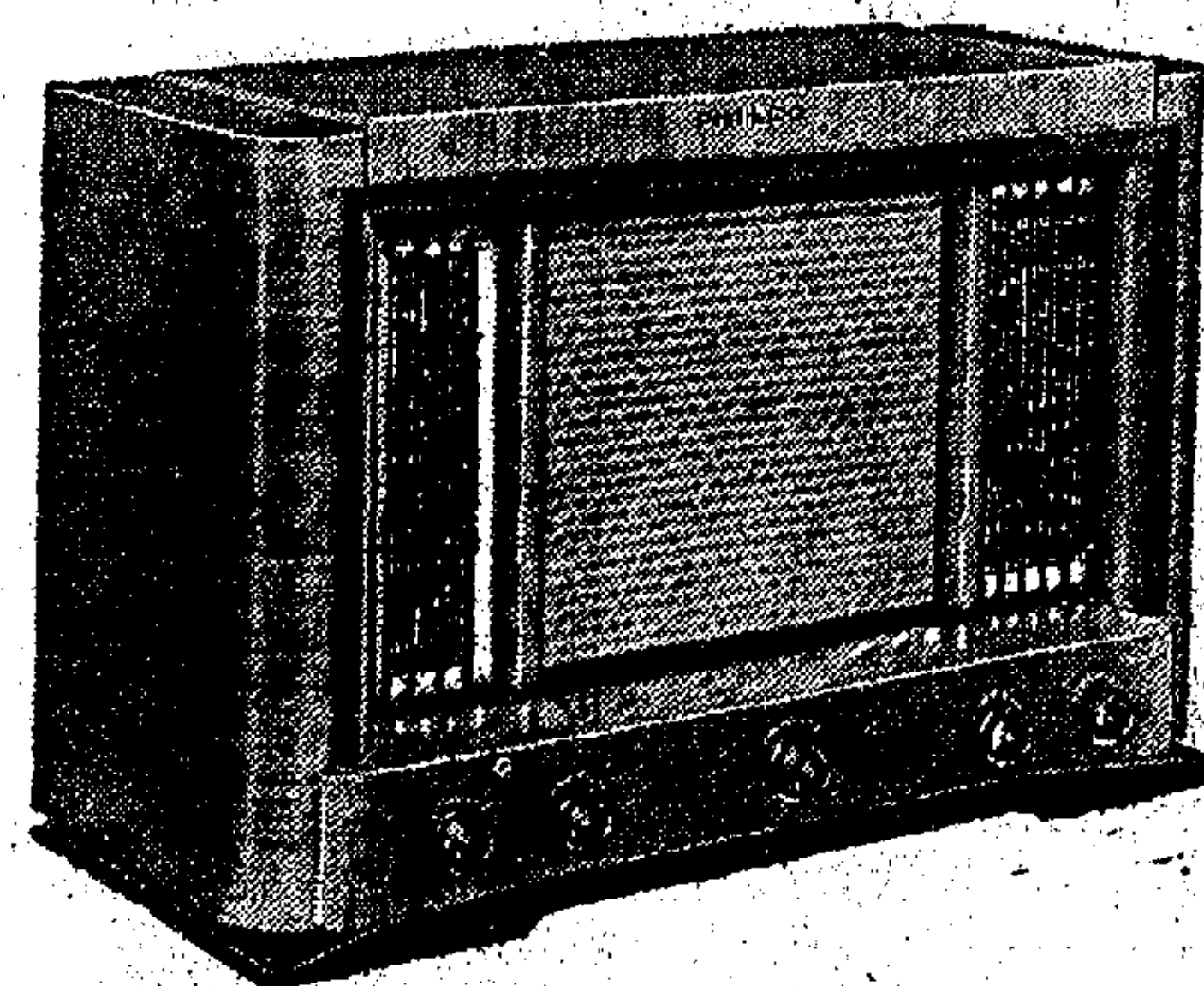
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"Tigers reported on the Island & Mainland again"

We are pleased to announce that as a result of increased production facilities Malayan Breweries, Ltd. are now able to resume supplying us with TIGER BEER without depriving His Majesty's Forces in the Near East, Middle East and Far East of their TIGER BEER.

Once more it's fatal to miss your Tiger

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ROAST LEG PORK (Stuffed)	\$1.40 per lb.
ROAST BEEF	2.00 " "
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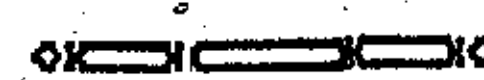
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THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

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The Hong Kong Sunday Herald

MAY 25, 1941.

TRESPASS

The Hon. Mr. M. K. Lo in Legislative Council on Thursday raised an issue which warrants the close and special attention of the community at large, if not of the Government. Whether or not Mr. Lo was on the firmest ground in challenging the action of the P.W.D. in treating the demolition at Tai Hang as an emergency matter, justifying the exercise of arbitrary powers conferred under the Emergency Regulations, is immaterial. Some sort of case has been made out for authority and if none of the official replies to questions concerning the incident has succeeded wholly in removing the disquiet occasioned by other versions of what happened during the "expeditions" clearing of the area, there may be ground for the attitude that Government is entitled to the benefit of the doubt.

The real importance of the issue raised by Mr. Lo, however, does not depend fundamentally upon this specific case. It is no more than one among several in which, for those who stop, look and listen, the same question has protruded itself—or as Authority might (or might not) suggest, has reared its ugly head. That there is need for Emergency Regulations, granting wide powers to the executive, in such times as these, is outside the scope of argument. No one would be foolish enough to contest the reasons for their introduction; or for the promulgation of the yet more rigid, drastic and salutary Defence Regulations. Indeed, in a Colony which has regrettably grown accustomed to the idea that the legislative functions of the Council Chamber are, largely, under a bad system of government by regulation, delegated to the Law Officers of the Crown, appearance in the "Gazette" of sixty or seventy additions, more or less, is not likely to be regarded as a very serious matter. Unless and until there is evidence that ordinary legal rights or common liberties are in danger of being invaded in a manner not intended or contemplated by framers of the Regulations.

Into the merits of the Tai Hang incident, it is not proposed to go. There may be an excellent answer. But to Mr. Lo's complaint, in our view, "grounds of public health" is not a sufficient answer in itself. It is very far from a sufficient answer that the method chosen avoided "cumbersome procedure" and enabled the action deemed necessary to be carried out "more expeditiously." The Hon. Director of Public Works is not expected to be a legal expert as well as a civil engineer. It probably did not occur to him, therefore, that legal formalities which may serve to check the wielder of official power, step by step, were not inserted in the Laws of Hong Kong by accident, or by an incompetent Law Officer. Probably it did not strike him that one of the underlying principles of sound legislation is protection of the individual, even the delinquent, against every risk of unfair treatment; that "cumbersome procedure" is one of the means of protection.

Minds would be somewhat easier if it could be said that the Civil Service, by and large, enjoyed the full confidence of the public. That this cannot in all honesty be said, whatever the reasons, or their validity, is one of the Colony's special misfortunes in this time of admitted emergency. Both the Emergency Regulations and the Defence Regulations trespass upon rights and privileges which in ordinary times the citizen prizes and the law will defend. Surrender of them is one of the sacrifices demanded by the war and conceded without question or complaint. It is the more essential, therefore, that that trespass be kept within the bounds of necessity. So widely framed are the emergency regulations that resort can be made to them to justify arbitrary action under almost any given set of circumstances. And in so far as they simplify procedure, they afford a dangerous temptation.



The Last Ditch

At the recent "America First" rally in New York, another speaker on the platform with Col. Lindbergh was the chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee of the Senate, Mr. David I. Walsh of Massachusetts. On the critical point in the whole argument as to whether America can afford to stand alone against the alliance of European and Asiatic powers, the views expressed by Col. Lindbergh at the mass meeting must be compared with the recorded opinion of Senator Walsh to the Senate of the United States.

Whereas Col. Lindbergh is telling the United States that it cannot be "invaded," this is what Senator Walsh said less than a year ago—on May 15, 1940—in the report of the Naval Affairs Committee:

"From all the evidence available, it appears that the United States can be defeated and conquered without military conquest of continental United States. Without a navy capable of controlling the sea against an enemy, an effective blockade against our foreign commerce can be established and maintained at points thousands of miles from our coasts and well beyond aircraft range. Our outlying possessions will be captured and used as bases for advance bases. There will be nothing to prevent the establishment of bases, by force if necessary, in this hemisphere, from which, as well as from aircraft carriers, our bombing raids can be dispatched against our highly industrialized areas. With the loss of our outlying possessions, our foreign commerce, and subject to continual raids upon our coastal areas, our ultimate defeat is inevitable. It will be only a question of time, depending on how long our national will to further resist will hold out. Without the power to carry the fight to the enemy, there can be no alternative other than subjugation to his wishes. Surely it is fair to ask the sincere and earnest sponsors of the America First Committee, which of their speakers, Col. Lindbergh or Senator Walsh, expresses their considered views on the dangers of the present America. What Senator Walsh had to say, when he was speaking officially and responsibly, is irreconcilable with what Col. Lindbergh is saying. For

By WALTER LIPPMANN

it is necessary that we endeavour to define as clearly as possible the real issue on which sincere men and women still differ. The issue is whether America should stand alone and defend their hemisphere by repelling attacks on their side of the Atlantic or whether it should go to the support of Great Britain and in alliance with the British Navy and air force, repel the attack before it can be organized and launched. That is not a choice between war and peace. It is as Col. Lindbergh himself implied, a choice between fighting alone on their side of the Atlantic or with a powerful ally on the other side of the Atlantic. Col. Lindbergh prefers to fight alone — to defend the Western Hemisphere with "our battleships and submarines" — fighting close to their home bases, bombing from the air and torpedoing at sea; and if this fails to repel the attack, then to fight "with the guns of our coast artillery and behind them the divisions of our army."

The other view, which estimates the danger as Senator Walsh described it when he made his report to the Senate, is that no nation in its senses will choose to defend itself alone and in the last ditch when it still has an excellent chance by supporting a great ally to defend itself at a distance and not in the last ditch. The Lindbergh view is that it is safer to fight at home in the last ditch; the other view is that if the war is fought before it comes to the last ditch, it would be suicidal to wait and let it come to the last ditch.

Battle Of Ideas: Hitler Pursues Victory

The old notion of Hitler as a reckless gambler, acting on sudden impulses, following "hunches," is not borne out by the record. Why such a legend ever gained currency is puzzling, for since the beginning of his career in Munich he has suffered agonies of indecision in making up his mind to a course of action. The most daring strokes of his life were not made in the present war, which was undertaken only after years of the most thorough preparation. They were the occupation of the Rhineland when the French were incomparably stronger than the embryonic German Army, and the blood purge of his own party.

These were audacious tests, the first of Anglo-French solidarity, the second of his own supremacy in the heterogeneous crowd of adventurers he had to power. Failure in either would have meant ruin and turned the course of history. Then he did gamble; but those who were close to him in those days were struck by the torture of uncertainty he went through before taking the plunge. It was the same with every move. He used to go to Godesberg when he had important decisions to ponder, and there he spent days of hesitation, pacing the terrace by the Rhine all night long, debating with himself and waking up his aides in the small hours when he could no longer bear to mull over his doubts alone.

Hitler is a cautious campaigner. His "surprise" thrusts, at all ways carefully calculated; he never moves unless he is well prepared. As a war lord he has made enormous miscalculations, some that we can see and others he is able to conceal behind the veil of secrecy in which he works. He weighs weakness more accurately than he weighs strength; he counts too much on the disintegrating force of treachery and not enough on the cohesive fire of loyalty. He has conquered so far by making a twenty-four-hour business of war; he will cease to conquer, not simply because his competitors can outstep him once they get really going, as the recent performance of the reinforced R. A. F. must bring home to Germany, but because no people in the world will give itself for long to this consuming and insensate business.

To-day Hitler must at the same time feel his way and hurry ahead. We have just passed the anniversary of the invasion of the Lowlands, the beginning of "war without mercy" as he called it. He is now in the long, armed vigil on the Rhine. One remembers, looking back, the physical quake that shook Europe to the roots as the tanks began to rumble over the softened ground. Until that moment nobody really believed in the war except as a kind of monstrous endurance contest. In every country people kept appealing to reason. "Who

will dare give the signal for the destruction of Europe?" they asked.

But that day the signal was given and they knew at last that this was to be a struggle without laws or limits.

During this year Hitler must have counted on the intervention of the United States. He has acted to counter-balance the American weight—in drawing Japan into the Axis, perhaps in engineering a non-aggression pact between Japan and Russia, and now, one suspects, in entering into some vague deal to involve Stalin in a New Order that implies first of all wrecking the pillars of the old world—aim common to both revolutions. Moscow has never threatened the British Empire except with the idea of the "Third International," and will not fight against it now, but it would watch its world-wide power dissolve without regret. Add to this the fact that the Nazis' fear of the effect of war on his own dictatorship, and it seems likely that Russia will keep the peace until attacked and gather in meantime the fruits of acquiescence in Hitler's plans.

In some respects the cautious campaigner is back where he was at the outset of the war. Then he saw up Russia in the attempt to keep Britain out, and now he works to line up Russia and Japan to immobilize the United

THIS WEEK

NOT from the first moment of Hitler's spectacular lightning stroke against Crete has there been any illusion about the vital issues at stake. One of the crucial battles of the war is now desperately engaged. Within the confines of that small but strategically important island, is being fought, on a bitter non-quarter spirit, the battle of the future in miniature. On the result hangs certainly the whole course of the Middle East campaign; possibly, the greater conflict itself.

Suicide Stintions

FIRST results of the prodigious counter-strokes of General Freyburg and the Mediterranean Fleet justify a moderate elation. The main pincers of Hitler's strategical audacity have been cut from beneath his feet. Except at Maleme, the thousands of airborne troops landed and dropped by parachute either perished on the island or have been unable to establish a solid foothold. Everywhere, except at Maleme, which is some miles inland from Crete, Nazi concentration points have been quickly snatched—all invaders have been killed or captured. Three attempts to rush convoys across the narrow straits from southern Greece have been smashed by the Navy with appalling losses in men and equipment.

Staggering Upset

FAIR assumption is that the careful plans of the German High Command have been staggeringly upset. That is a solid achievement as beginning. It must not dazzle us into supposing that it is, yet, the beginning of the end.

The Grim Challenge

Beyond the strategic conception which has produced this battle, unique in military annals, taxing the imagination of the shrewdest student of modern war, prestige is deeply engaged. Mr. Churchill has declared Crete will be defended to the death. The consequences of its fall would be so extensive in their ramifications that he could have said and meant nothing less. Hitler has committed himself to the heavy task of taking it. Crete is the keystone of the German bridge and more convoys will go to the bottom before he abandons the bloody venture.

Tremendous Risk

Suggestion that this, the first all-out tactical use of air-borne troops, is a rehearsal for the invasion of Britain, bears the kernel of truth. Should the Crete onslaught fail, it would be unadvised madness to attempt an air-borne invasion of Britain. The morale of air-borne troops will receive terrible blows even if Crete is overwhelmed by sheer weight of numbers. If the defenders emerge triumphant, with no fighter squadrons to protect them from furious dive-bombing harassment, Hitler will never dare to call upon this arm again, except in small numbers, with strictly limited objectives.

Hitler's Problem

Impression at this early moment in the grim encounter is that Hitler has dangerously overplayed his hand. His time schedule must have insisted upon important results in the first twenty-four hours and decisive results in three or four days. He may even now be engaged in the eternal folly of throwing good money after bad.

Royal Navy Versus The Luftwaffe

Of the vital part played by the Royal Navy, we have yet to receive the full story. The contest between air power and sea power has not in this war been more furiously staggered out, toe-to-toe fashion. Fierce claims by Berlin of shattering blows to the Mediterranean Fleet have been heavily discounted by the

Admiralty and by one stark fact that Berlin cannot get over. No seaborne troops or supplies have found their way through. The Navy does not suggest that this magnificent result has been achieved without some damage.

Discretion?

One most interesting fact should not be overlooked in assessing the situation. The drama and tragedy of Crete have not been disclosed to the German people. Those colourful stories of the skies raining the flower of the German army upon an island ninety miles from the nearest German base have been kept in reserve, presumably until success can be announced to provide a major thrill. In the silence, however, the art of Goebbels is not to be detected. It breathes of an atmosphere in Greece, where Hitler's orders are being carried out, of misgiving and uncertainty, which cannot have been dispelled by the grim record of events.

In The Balance

Nor can it be said that the German campaign, military and diplomatic, is going strictly according to plan elsewhere in the Middle East. The capture of Fallujah in Iraq has simplified the British military problem in that country; Syria has temporarily dropped out of the picture, except as the possible excuse for a punitive expedition which would deny Syrian aerodromes to the Huns; the Duke of Aosta's capitulation has virtually ended serious operations in Abyssinia; the initiative in the Western Desert remains with General Wavell. Measured against the negative results of the blitzkrieg whispering campaign designed to bring Turkey to heel, Herr Hitler has little to show. His pockets will be emptier still should General Freyburg outmanoeuvre him in Crete.

Showdown With Vichy

The final showdown with Vichy cannot much longer be delayed. Mr. Henri Hayot received short shrift at the tongue of Mr. Cordell Hull when he sought to justify Admiral Darlan's policy to the State Department in Washington. The Admiral's own peroration, sheltering himself behind the prestige of Marshal Pétain, pleading that Vichy's intentions had been misunderstood, had been foretold by Mr. Eden's blunt statement in the House of Commons. There can be no two ways about it. The test of Darlan's peridy lies in Vichy's actions, not her protestations. On that basis, only one conclusion is possible. What Vichy has not yet conceded has not been demanded. We cannot wait on the oracles of Delphi to disclose where a Darlan will draw the line.

America Responds

Nothing since the collapse of France has stirred the United States like this second deplorable capitulation. It has dramatically re-emphasized the crushing burden of the task imposed upon Britain, standing alone with her back to the wall. In this sense, Admiral Darlan may unwittingly have performed a greater service to the cause of freedom than to the foulness of Hitlerism. For American sentiment in favour of more vigorous participation has taken a momentous forward surge.

Naval Aid

The United States Navy Department has, in any case, taken practical steps for cooperation in the Battle of the Atlantic. Authority for the appointment of Vice-Admiral to have command of "task units" can mean only one thing. Colonel Knox and the naval chiefs have very definite tasks in their minds which the Vice-Admirals will be called upon to perform. More than a hint of the plan may be gleaned in President Roosevelt's address to the nation this week. It is a fair assumption that if there is to be no provision for convoys, it is because the American experts are convinced they have in their hands a more effective measure.

Trying To Frighten N.E.I.

In the Pacific, Japan's main batteries are concentrated upon the Netherlands East Indies. Tactically, nothing new has been introduced. In the Japanese newspapers, a virulent anti-N.E.I. campaign has been set into train, while official spokesmen studiously insist that the views so violently expressed are not necessarily representative of the Government. There is nothing mysterious about the cause of the trouble. The Netherlands decline to enter into agreements prejudicial to the successful conduct of the war. Japan is reduced to threats.

Mr. Shigemitsu's Recall

Mr. Shigemitsu, Ambassador to Britain, has been recalled to Tokyo for "consultations." Cool appraisal suggests one of two things. Mr. Shigemitsu is out of favour. His reports do not fit into the pro-Axis picture of war prospects. Or there has been a sudden increase of Tokyo's anxiety about the direction in which her policy may be leading her.

Chance To Sleep

Britain has enjoyed a week of respite from serious attack, which does not mean that the squadrons of the Luftwaffe have been diverted to other climes. The respite has been duplicated by German immunity from large-scale night raids. It is a step from there to the conclusion that "weather" conditions have been unfavourable.

SCRUTATOR.

MR. ROOSEVELT TO DECLARE POLICY

Historic Statement Expected On Tuesday

COL. KNOX GIVES A HINT

(SPECIAL TO "SUNDAY HERALD")

The U.S. Secretary of Navy, Col. Frank Knox, addressing a group of naval architects in Washington, hinted obliquely that the United States may, shortly, become an active participant in the war.

"In the days ahead, unless there is a swift change in events, you men of our generation are going to be called on for sacrifices that will match any sacrifices made by any generation of Americans that has gone before us," Col. Knox declared.

There would be no "business as usual" but business must contribute "more and more of their earnings into the common capital assets before we are through."

"This is not going to be a short struggle. It is going to take a long time and it is going to cost an awful price. But it is going to be worth the price," International News Service.



An experimental 3d "airgraph" letter service—the first of its kind in the world—has been introduced to cheapen and expedite postal services from British troops in the Middle East. With this service, by which letter is less than fortnight in transit, writer puts message on special form 11 by 8 ins. with address at foot. Complete form is photographed. Miniature film is sent by air. Here it is printed with address all ready for envelope panel. 4,500 film negatives weigh 1lb., equivalent letters would weigh 1½cwt. Photo shows girls examining and trimming letters prior to handing over to G.P.O.—(Copyright, Fox.)

THEFT FROM ROOM AT INSTITUTE

Mr. J. C. Saunders, Seamen's Institute, Gloucester Road, has reported the theft of a pocket watch and a fountain pen to a total value of \$215, from his room on Friday night.

GRAVITY OF HOUR FULLY REALISED

WHEN ABOUT 50,000,000 AMERICANS TUNE IN TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ON TUESDAY IT IS EXPECTED IN WASHINGTON THAT THEY WILL BE TOLD OF THE "MORTAL DANGER" IN WHICH THEY WILL STAND IF THE BATTLE OF THE ATLANTIC GOES AGAINST ENGLAND.

It is reported that President Roosevelt will declare the United States can only be defended if the whole hemisphere is defended, wherefore it would be necessary to extend the Monroe Doctrine to the eastern Atlantic, including the West African bulge.

IT IS ALSO POSSIBLE THE PRESIDENT WILL SAY THAT NAZI SUBMARINES ARE PIRATES AND MUST BE DEALT WITH ACCORDINGLY.

What President Roosevelt will say is naturally known only to him and his closest associates, and is a closely guarded secret.

There is a wide assumption, however, that he cannot but follow the path already blazed by the speeches of Col. Knox, Mr. Cordell Hull, Mr. Stimson and Mr. Wickard, all of whom recently, and with his approval, addressed the country on the perils confronting it and of the necessity of seeing that American tools are put into British hands.

These speeches are being carefully read again for clues may show how the President will blow on Tuesday, and his own recent cryptic utterances have been examined for the same purpose.

Neutrality Act

The emphasis which Mr. Stimson and Col. Knox recently placed on the desirability of repealing the Neutrality Act has led many to believe that President Roosevelt will stress this as a necessity.

Well-informed circles, however, feel it is relatively unimportant and is likely to result in endless congressional debate at a time when urgency demands fast action.

Several well-informed sources have been declaring for some time that the President continues to be against convoys because convoys mean shooting and shooting means war, believing his plans to defeat the U-boats would be as effective as convoys.

TREATING THE SUBMARINE MENACE AS PIRACY MAY BE IN EXPECTATION OF THESE PLANS.

The reported possibility of extending the Monroe Doctrine to include the entire Atlantic, plus the West African bulge, arises from the widely known opinion of naval advisers to the Government that successful defence of the United States involves defence of the whole hemisphere and, that unless the line from the waters of Britain southwards through Dakar is held by the United States or friendly forces, South America is vulnerable from many points.

Action Expected

President Roosevelt's speech, it is expected by many, will be the view of the Government, and action is believed definitely necessary now that Vichy apparently has delivered the French Empire to the Nazis.

There is little speculation in the press regarding the contents of the speech but its importance is widely recognised and it will probably be an important milestone in American history, and foreign policy.

Gravity Of Hour

The gravity of the hour is more widely recognised daily and in the education of the American people to their danger. Admiral Darius must receive thanks for his agreement with Hitler—the biggest psychological shock Americans have received since the astonishing collapse of France a year ago. SURVEYS OF PUBLIC OPINION TEND TO SHOW THE PRESIDENT WILL HAVE A MAJORITY OF THE COUNTRY BEHIND HIM IN ALMOST ANY FORWARD MOVE HE DECIDES TO MAKE.

THERE ARE MANY IN WASHINGTON WHO THINK MAY 27 MAY BE A DATE TO REMEMBER IN ALL DEMOCRATIC CALENDARS FOR MANY YEARS TO COME.—REUTER.

ANOTHER FRENCH TANKER SEIZED

(SPECIAL TO "SUNDAY HERALD") A broadcast picked up in New York states that following the capture of a French tanker, the "Scherbroeck" in the Atlantic, another tanker has been detained in the Atlantic carrying a big consignment of oil and bound for Casablanca. — International News Service.

Nazi Fear Of Oil Scarcity

The opinion is held in informed circles in London that German strategy of the war in the last six months has been dictated by fear of oil scarcity and that there are very strong grounds for presuming the enemy is nervous of his oil supplies.

Two other "commodities" of which the Germans are short are rubber and copper, and the shortness in either of these has not been alleviated by their attacks on the Balkans.

There are copper mines in Yugoslavia but the Yugoslavs in their retreat destroyed a good many of the workings of the mines.

When the Germans have repaired this damage it is estimated they will get 30,000 tons of copper.

As regards rubber, Germany is definitely short.

In the matter of supplies of chrome it is estimated that as a result of the overrunning of Yugoslavia and Greece, the Germans will secure 10,000 tons of chrome ore, which will cover 50 per cent of their needs.—British Wireless.

'FRISCO STRIKE TO BE STOPPED

(SPECIAL TO "SUNDAY HERALD")

All the force necessary, including the use of troops, to smash the tie-up in San Francisco shipyards and other "outlaw strikes," was urged by Mr. Ralph Bard, Assistant Secretary of Navy, and Admiral Land, Chairman of the Maritime Commission.

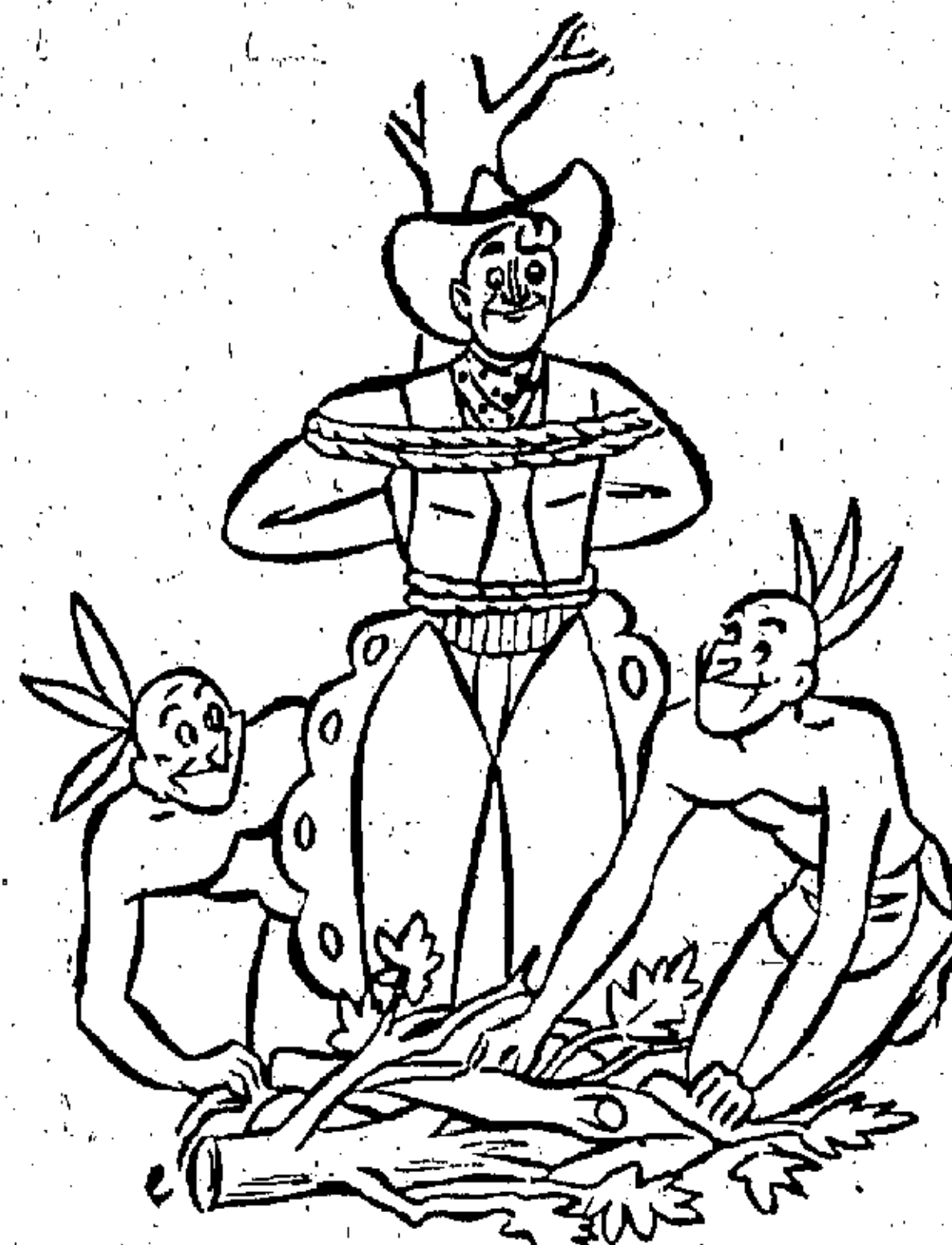
Both officials also would have the Government prosecute the Labour leaders who caused the "fraudulent" strikes for interference with inter-State commerce.

In extreme cases, they hold, the Government should take over plants and operate them under armed protection to see that defence production is not destroyed.—International News Service.

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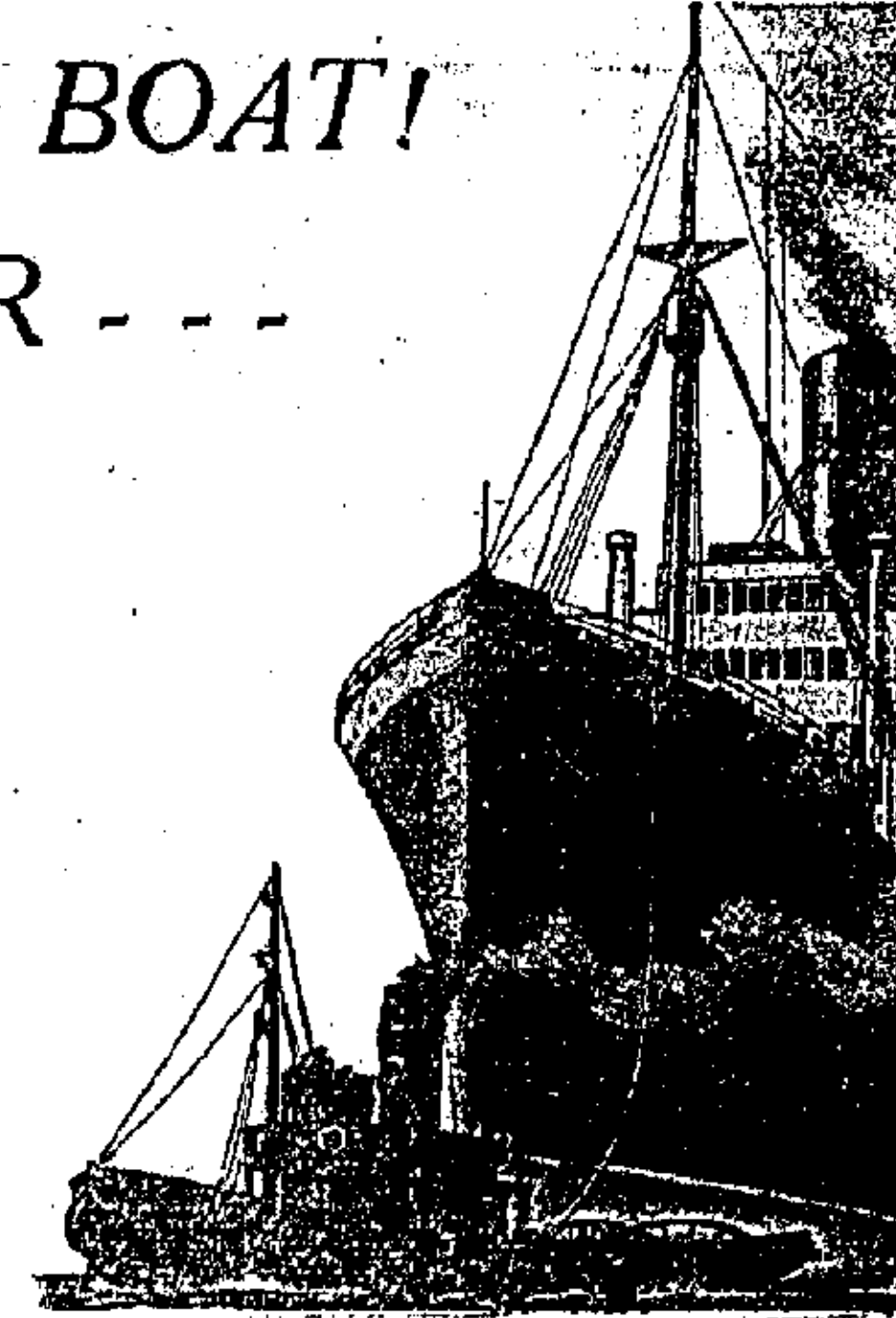
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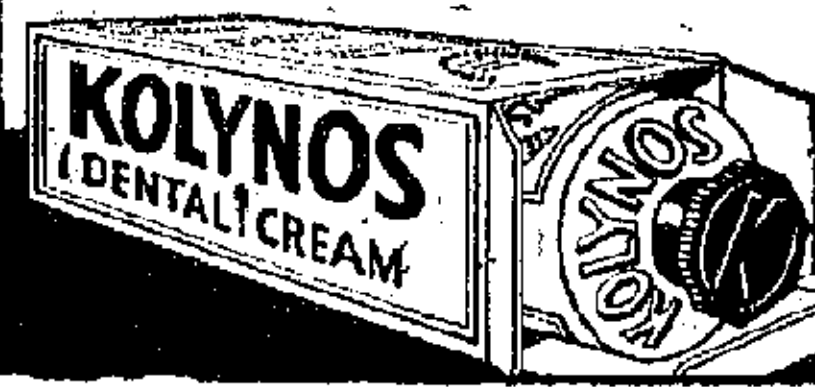


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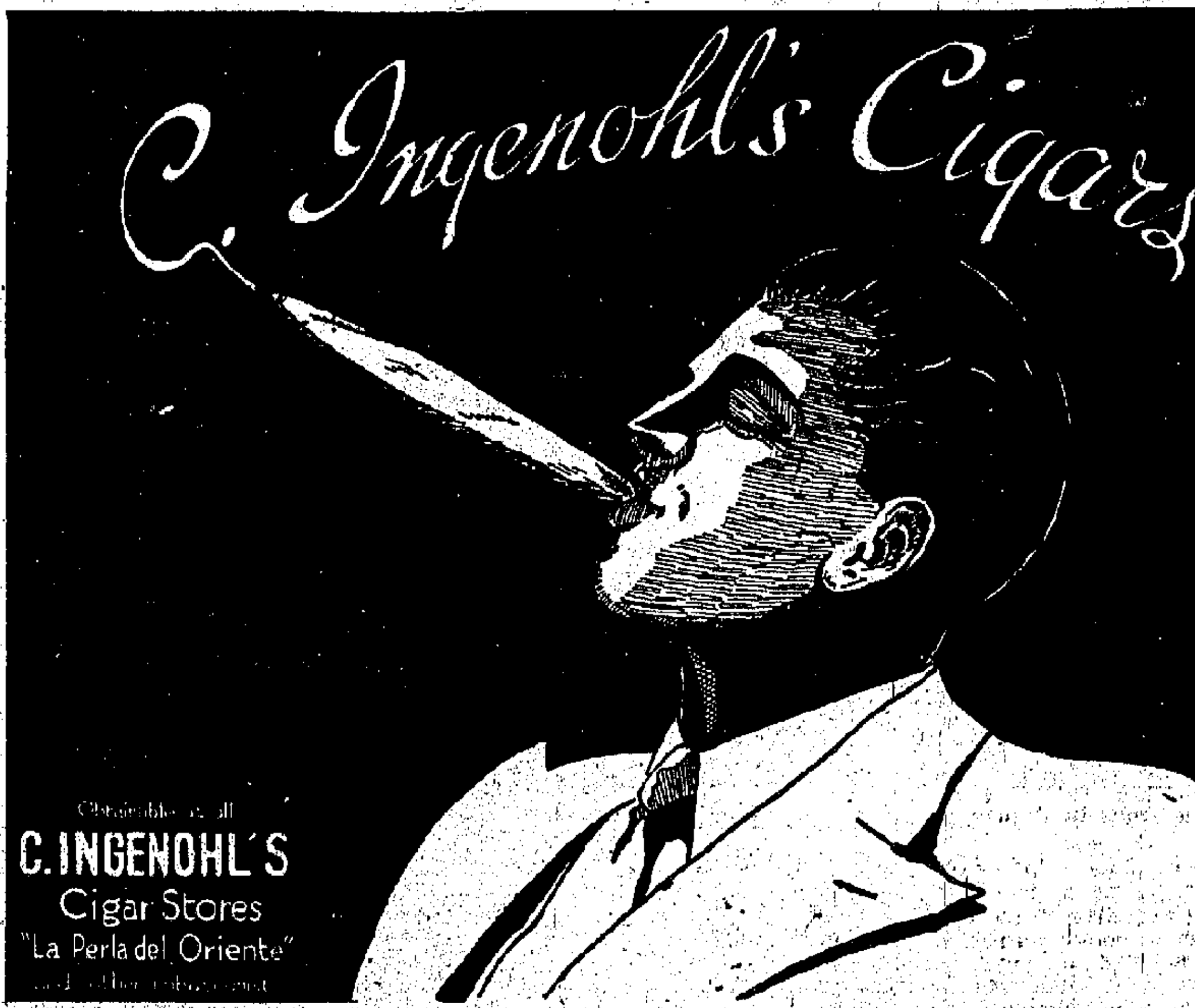
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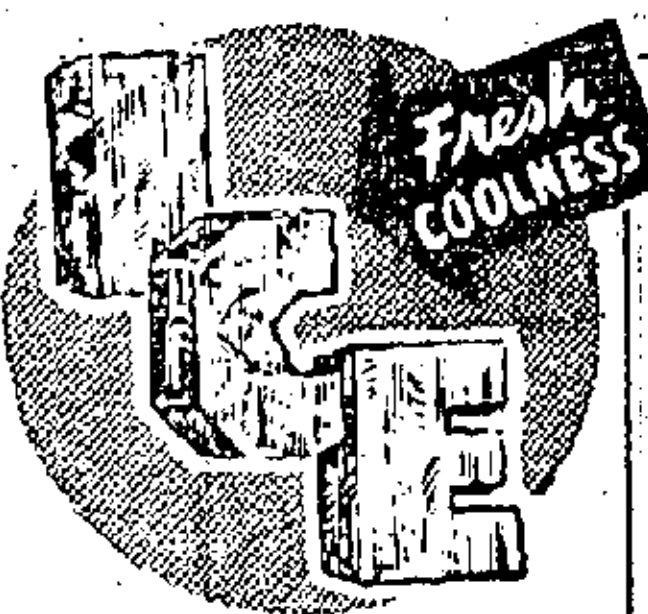
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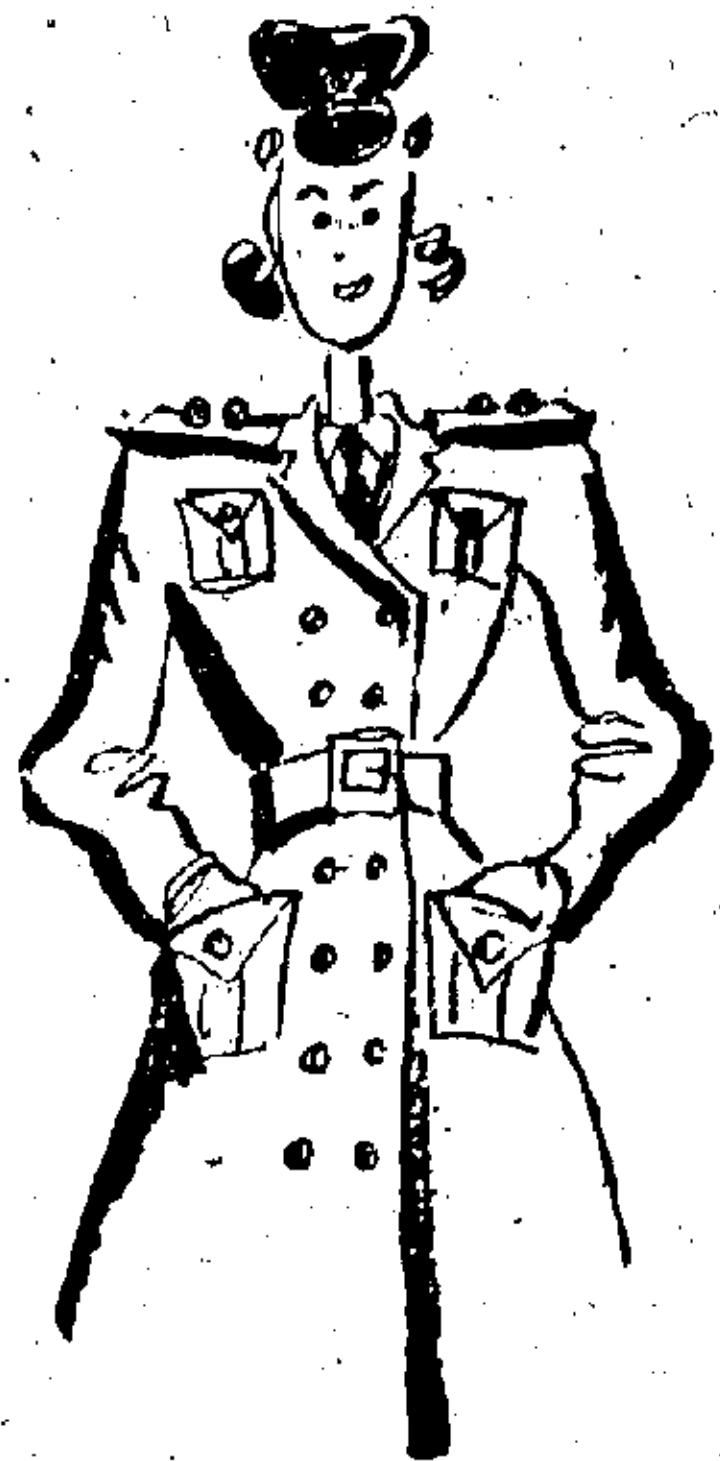
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BE WARY ABOUT
Sloping shoulders.—There is a
new fashion which takes all the
well-set-up look out of shoulders.
Puts us back into meek
frocks with a look of patient re-
signation about them.
Sloping shoulder lines were in
during the days when women did
a good deal of drooping over em-
broidery frames and got round
backs because their stays were



too tight and they had to relax
somewhere.
No modern dress... not even
a cotton one... looks anything
unless its shoulder line is slightly
built. Not exaggerated or ridicu-
lously square and aggressive, just
accented a little.

Flowers on your hat.—And
vegetables, too, for that matter.
There is a feeling for gay, incon-
sequent hats. It is a good feel-
ing, but it needs watching.
Many a trim little suit is being
ruined by a hat top-heavy with
daisies, primroses and what-have-
you.

A bunch of carrots and some
sprays of spinach tied up with
bows is fun in a shop window, but
it can do queer things to your
head.

Flowers in your hat should not
spoil its line; should be absolute-
ly fresh and new-looking always;
should be few rather than many,
small rather than big.

Swathed middles.—About one
figure in ten can take a cummer-
bund or drapey in a big way just
at the waistline. Swathed mid-
dles look heavy, almost maternal.
Very thin women can take them.
If you want to swathe
your middle, check up with a
tape measure first, and if your
waist is anything more than about
21 in., don't.

A lot of swathed middles are
done in a different colour
this is even worse and just a trick
to use up odd lengths of material.

Coloured shoes.—These are up

and coming. They are grand on
some feet some times, but the
reverse is true. Wear them if
the rest of your outfit is neat and
quiet.

Team them with gloves or a
quill in your hat, or a buttonhole
... but not all these things at
once, please.

Don't let them dominate your
colour scheme. Don't match them
up to a hat... the effect is a blob
of colour at each end and you in
the middle.



Make sure that you can keep
the colours fresh and bright be-
fore you buy the shoes.

The longer torso.—Big design-
ers show jackets fitting down over
the hips like conchs. Lots of the
spring dresses have low waists.
Sweaters rolled down to your hip-
bone have come back.

Longer torso can mean great
elegance, but it can also mean
and usually does... a
pulled-through look. It shows up
bad proportions better than any-
thing I know. Lets down the
figure... quite literally.

The silver birch kind of girl
... the one who would look
lovely in a sailor suit... can
wear it but most of the others
should stick to their perfectly
good less-long torso.

On the edge of the great adventure stands the
young bridegroom... a little worried and uncer-
tain. This is what he'd say to you if he were...

THINKING ALOUD

I haven't forgotten anything,
have I?
The ring's in my pocket. All
the furniture has arrived. The
flat's ready—electricity and gas
and water turned on.
Where's the latchkey? It would
be a bit awkward if we got there
to-morrow and found ourselves
locked out.
Must have left it with Mary.
She said she'd like it in case there
was anything else to be done to-
night.

ARE YOU VERY SHY?

We've just been talking to a
sailor who says that he used to
suffer from an inferiority com-
plex, i.e. painful shyness.
He seems so self-confident, we
said we didn't believe him, so he
told us how he had cured him-
self.

He made up his mind that
somehow or other, wherever he
was, whatever he was doing, he'd
speak to one stranger a day.
And by speaking, he didn't
mean just a necessary passing
comment, but something in the
way of a small chat.
He stuck to it and it's certain-
ly done a lot to him.
There is no reason why it
shouldn't work for a shy girl, too.

She seemed a bit nervous at
lunch to-day, as though she wasn't
quite sure that everything would
turn out all right. Heavens! I
thought she'd know that by now.
We've been together for such a
long time.

Maybe it's only natural; maybe
I'm nervous myself.
I wasn't exactly cool and col-
lected yesterday. Made two mis-
takes in the Brown account and
filed three things under the wrong
heading.

Noticed the grins the other fel-
lows were throwing around.
I hope everything will work out
all right.

Not just the wedding and re-
ception, but everything else. Our
being alone together for the first
time.

It's all very difficult. You can't
sort of ask anyone about that sort
of thing.

I suppose you let things work
out for themselves. After all,
Mary's pretty sensible.

Only other thing to worry about
is money. We've budgeted it all
fairly soundly. But you never
can tell.

Other expenses are bound to
crop up, and we haven't left
much of a margin.

Hell, what am I thinking about?
This is supposed to be romance,
not a commercial transaction.

If we can stay as much in love
as we are now everything will be
all right. Life is going to be
grand.

YOUR CHILD NEEDS PRAISE

A lot of parents wonder wheth-
er they can ever say anything
pleasant to their children without
turning their heads with flattery.

There IS a danger of flattering
the child with praise that he does
not deserve.

For example, telling him what
lovely hair and beautiful eyes he
has, or how clever he is at school
is merely praising him for some-
thing he cannot help.

These are characteristics that
are natural to him. They do not
mean any effort or self-sacrifice
on his part.

Such praise is nearly always
harmful.

Or we might quite harmfully
praise him for an achievement
which we know is far beneath
what he could do if he really tried.

If you really think he deserves
praise, give it to him. But let
him know what it is for.

If he has done a particular
thing well, say so.

This is especially important
when he is in the dumps about
something or another.

Children get inferiority com-
plexes as much as grown-ups.
And they need help to outgrow
them.

If they don't do well in some-

WASHING HINTS

To prevent laundry from turn-
ing grey be sure the water is soft.

Fairly clean things never should
be washed at the same time as
very soiled articles.

Nor should suds be used after
they become quite soiled and
break down.

Thorough rinsing helps keep
washing white, but there is no
reason for excessive rinsing un-
less you have put some really
dirty articles in with some less
soiled.

When washing curtains shake
out the surface dirt before put-
ting them into the tub or washer.

For plain white cotton, dotted
swiss or linen curtains, use hot
water.

For silk or rayon curtains, for
cotton laces, nets and fine sheers,
and for coloured curtains in any
fabric, keep the water for wash-
ing and rinsing evenly lukewarm.

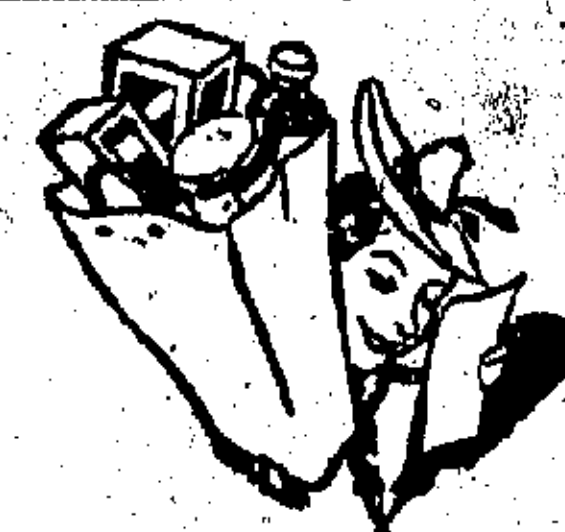
Always use good thick soap-
suds. If the curtains are badly
soiled give them a second wash-
ing.

Rinse several times in clean
water and dry on a stretcher or
by hanging on the line. Short cur-
tains may be hung in place at the
windows after washing and dried
smooth by drawing a curtain rod
through the hem.

thing which they feel is impor-
tant, they get very low. And it is
the parents' job then to boost up
their self-confidence by remind-
ing them of those things in which
they shine.

This gives them courage to keep
on striving to overcome their in-
feriority in other fields.

For—
Groceries, Butcheries,
Fruits, Greens
and Sundries



COME TO —

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Ol Kwan Bldg, Des Voeux Rd., C. Phone 20416, 22338.



Wear guaranteed

Lun Chong
Fabrics

Replaced if Colours Fade

Economical! Fadeless! Smart!

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LUNBRIC (Black label) A good wearing cambric... 39 cents per yard.
LINENNE (Green label) A fresh linen-like material... 43 cents per yard.
MARSARILLE (Red label) A delightful halford... 50 cents per yard.
LUNPOPLIN (Pink label) An excellent quality poplin... 50 cents per yard.
LUNCETTE (Mauve label) A new plique attraction... 49 cents per yard.
LUNTEX (Brown label) A new original fabric... 49 cents per yard.

PLAIN SHADE FABRICS—

FASCO (Blue label) Universal favourite in 24 shades... 58 cents per yard.
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BEWARE OF IMITATIONS!

Look for the Laundryman Ticket on every 2 yds.
The Lun Chong guarantee of free replacement if colours fade
in wash or wear:



(Reg.)

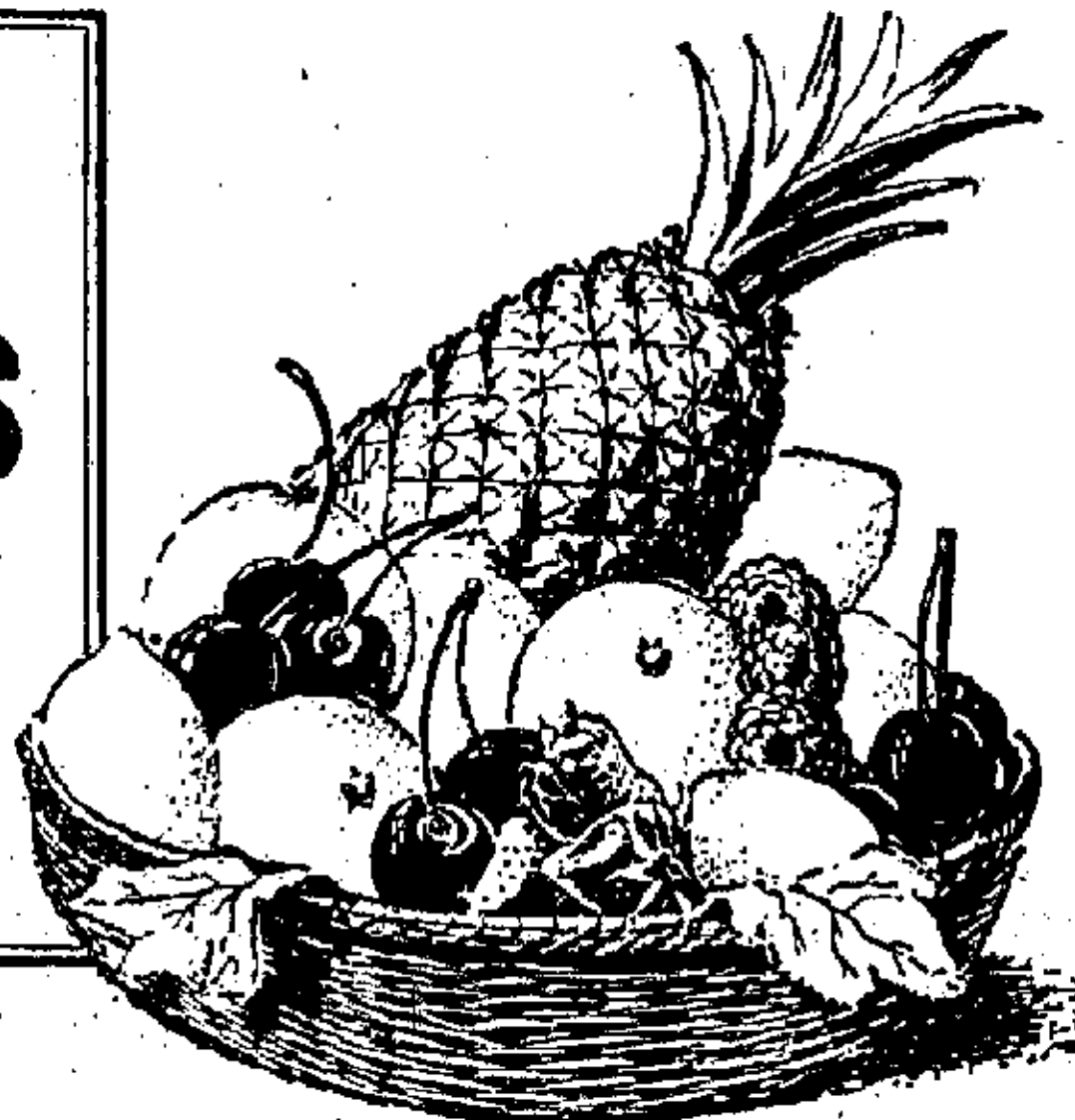
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THE LABEL TRADING CO., LTD.

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Gelatin Desserts now taste
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And Royal Gelatin is so easy to
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Orange or Pineapple—you'll
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get genuine ROYAL!

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FREE Favorite desserts of Sally Eilers,
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Photographs show just how to serve them.
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AND
STRENGTH

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The Best Answer to the Food Question

Now, more than ever, you need the
Supreme Quality of 'OVALTINE'

Make 'Ovaltine' the regular mealtime beverage in your
home. This delicious beverage is in itself, a perfect food,
supplying all the nutritive elements necessary to make
the daily diet complete in every essential.

'Ovaltine' is scientifically prepared from malt, milk and
eggs. It supplies the vitamins, proteins, carbohydrates
and mineral salts required to create energy and maintain
body, brain and nerves at the highest efficiency.

Remember that 'Ovaltine' possesses definite nerve-restoring
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eggs liberally used in its manufacture. The eggs which
'Ovaltine' contains make it the complete tonic food
beverage. Furthermore, owing to its concentrated nature,
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SHOWING TO-DAY at 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.30 P.M.

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"TRAITOR!"
"ROQUE!"**

...BUT THERE WERE
OTHERS WHO
SAW THE GREAT
NESS IN HIM!

PAUL MUNI
as Pierre Radisson,
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THE MOST MAGNIFICENT OUTDOOR
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THE FLAMING STORY OF
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FAMOUS GOLDWYN MAGIC!

Samuel Goldwyn presents
Gary Cooper
in
THE WESTERNER
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FRED STONE - DORIS DAYENPORT
Directed by WILLIAM WYLER
Released thru UNITED ARTISTS

NEXT CHANGE
"TUGBOAT" ANNIE SAILS AGAIN
Marjorie Rambeau — Alan Hale — Jane Wyman
A Warner Bros. Comedy Hit!

STAR * TO-DAY ONLY *

At 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 P.M.

CLARK GABLE — JOAN CRAWFORD
in
"STRANGE CARGO"
A Metro-Goldwyn Mayer Picture

TO-MORROW
"LA CONGA NIGHTS" with HUGH HERBERT

RADIO

10.00-11.00 a.m.—Relay of Morning Service from St. Joseph's Church.

12.15 p.m.—Beethoven—Symphony No. 2 in D Major, Op. 36. 1st Mov: Adagio molto; Allegro con brio; 2nd Mov: Larghetto; 3rd Mov: Scherzo (Allegro); 4th Mov: Allegro molto. London Philharmonic Orchestra, cond. by Sir Thomas Beecham.

12.45 p.m.—Some Beethoven Songs. Adelaide, Op. 46. Jussi Bjorling (Tenor) with piano accomp.

Creation's Hymn, Op. 48, No. 4. I Love Thee... Kirsten Flagstad (Soprano) with piano accomp.

1.00 p.m.—Local Time Signal.

1.01 p.m.—Hawaiian Vocal and Instrumental Programme. Fox-Trots—Hoohono Keia No Beauty; Palms of Paradise (Him "Typhoon")... Johnny Kananohi Pineapple & his Native Islanders.

Song of the Islands (Charles King); Lei E Hula (Noble); Mike Hanapi & the Hula Islanders.

Fox-Trot—Aniani E. Chant Fox-Trot—Ke Ka Uka... Ray Kinney & His Hawaiian Musical Ambassadors.

1.20 p.m.—Billy Mayerl at the Piano. Billy Mayerl Memories—Intro: Sweet William; Green Tulips; Marigolds; Chopsticks; Ave of Spades; Ace of Diamonds; Bats in the Belfry.

1.30 p.m.—Reuter & Rugby Press and Announcements.

1.45 p.m.—Bach—Walton—"The Wife Virgins"—Ballet Suite. What God has done is slightly done; Lord, hear my longing. See what His love will do. Ah! how ephemeral! Sheep may safely graze Praise be to God William Walton & the Sadler's Wells Orchestra.

2.05 p.m.—Excerpts from Borodin's "Prince Igor." Symphony Orchestra cond. by Albert Coates.

How does it Prince? Theodor Chappell (Bass) with Orchestra.

Polovtsi Dances—Dance of the Young Girls; Dance of the Men; General Dance.

Chorus of the Young Polovtsi Girls... Les Choeurs de l'Opéra Russe with Orchestra.

Pensants' Chorus... Sorokin Russian Choir.

2.30 p.m.—Close Down.

5.45 p.m.—Indian Programme.

7.00 p.m.—London Relay—The News.

7.15 p.m.—London Relay—"Questions of the Hour."

7.30 p.m.—Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra with Stuart Robertson (Baritone). Academic Festival Overture, Op. 80 (Brahms); Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra cond. by Bruno Walter.

Myself When Young ("In a Persian Garden"—Lohmann). Silent Noon (Vaughan Williams). Stuart Robertson (Baritone) with piano.

"Rites of Athens"—Turkish March (Beehovan). Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra cond. by Karl Alwin.

When Dull Care (Lane Wilson). Stuart Robertson (Baritone) with piano.

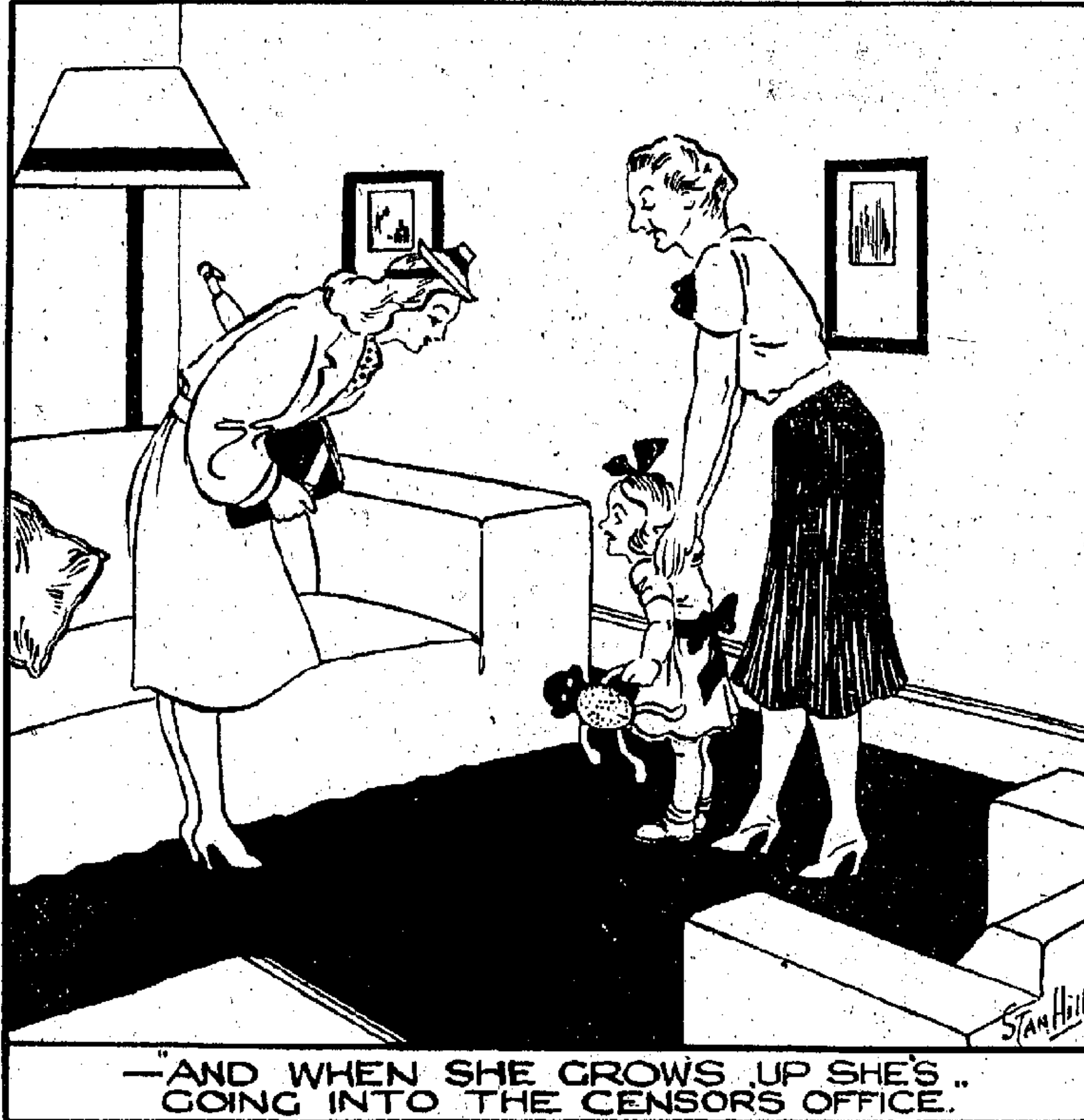
8.00 p.m.—Local Time Signal and Announcements.

8.02 p.m.—Eileen Joyce at the Piano. Spring Night (Schumann-Liszt); Little Piece No. 1 (Schumann); Polka Caprice—Op. 1, No. 2.

10.35 p.m.—Close Down.

"SUNDAY HERALD" CARTOON

By STAN HILL.



EGYPT DEMANDS COMPENSATION

(SPECIAL TO "SUNDAY HERALD")
A Cairo, message states that the Egyptian Government has sent a strong protest to Germany regarding the sinking of the Egyptian steamer "Zamzam" in the South Atlantic.

The Egyptian Government has demanded full compensation.

—International News Service.

AUSTRALIAN ENVOY FOR CHINA

The Australian Minister for External Affairs, Sir Frederick Stewart, stated yesterday that an official has already been chosen for the newly created post of Minister to China.

The name of the new Minister to China will not be announced until after the arrival of Mr. Menzies, and the Minister himself has been officially appointed.

—International News Service.

TRESPASSER ON MILITARY GROUND

Wong Siu, 32, married woman, was fined \$5, or seven days' hard labour, by Mr. G. T. Lowry yesterday, for trespassing on Military property.

Accused was found wandering near the Married Quarters in Kennedy Road on Friday by Pte. Jenkins, Royal Scots.

Sgt. J. McDermott prosecuted.

MISTAKES SOME MOTHERS MAKE THAT SHOULDN'T BE REPEATED!

Many mothers, with the best of loving intentions force on their children the same laxative they themselves use. They are not aware that forcing a child to take a medicine can upset his whole nervous system. And that harsh "adult" laxatives, even in small doses, can be much too irritating for a child's tender system. A child needs a special laxative—one he will take willingly and that's safe and mild.

It contains no harsh "adult" drugs. Castoria is mild and gentle, you couldn't ask for a safer, more effective laxative. Children love Castoria's wonderful taste. It's one laxative you never have to force a child to take. Always use Castoria for your children, from babyhood to 11 years. Give it at the first sign of a cold, an upset stomach or constipation. Get a bottle today.

Where there are children, Castoria is needed. Economical. 12 doses or more in each bottle.

CASTORIA
The SAFE laxative for children

One dose settles
ACID STOMACH

When your stomach feels heavy and sour through excessive acidity, take a dose of Maclean Brand Stomach Powder.

It is surprising how quickly this famous remedy neutralises excess acid—reduces the "blow-out" feeling of flatulence and puts an end to stomach pain. You can never be caught unawares by sudden indigestion or Stomach Pain if you keep a bottle of Maclean Brand Stomach Powder always near at hand.

Look for the Signature—*Alex. C. Maclean* on bottle and carton. None other is genuine Maclean Brand. Maclean Brand Stomach Powder is never sold loose, but only in bottles. The tablets are available in bottles or flat tins.

If you have any difficulty in obtaining it from your local chemist or store write to—Banker & Co., P.O. Box 755, Hong Kong.

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TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW
A MYTH IS AS GOOD AS A MALE!

That's what man-proof Myrna thought... so she "invented" a husband to keep the other men away! But you can count on Melvyn... the man who made Garbo laugh... to make Myrna yell "daddy!"

THIRD FINGER LEFT HAND

Myrna Loy
MELVYN DOUGLAS
Raymond WALBURN - Lee BOWMAN
Bonita GRANVILLE - Felix BRESSART
A Robert Z. Leonard Production Directed by Robert Z. Leonard Produced by John W. Costello Jr.

THE LAUGH SUCCESSOR TO "I LOVE YOU AGAIN!"

ORIENTAL
THEATRE
FLEMING ROAD WANCHAI TEL 28478

TO-DAY - TO-MORROW - TUESDAY
A Tough Fighting Trio In A Spectacular Western!
Three of the most lovable characters the screen has ever known, they're quick on the trigger and not so slow in love.
THE BEST ACTION PICTURES IN MONTHS!

AMERICA'S THREE MUSKETEERS!
Sam (Goodbye Mr. Chips) Wood gives you his greatest action hit!

Paramount Presents
"RANGERS OF FORTUNE"
with Fred MacMurray Patricia Morison Albert Dekker

GILBERT ROLAND JOSEPH SCHILDKRAUT DICK ORAN and BETTY BREWER Directed by SAM WOOD

Two Days Only - Wednesday & Thursday

It All Came True
Sheidan
JEFFREY LYNN HUMPHREY BOGART

Matinees 30c., 40c. Evenings 30c., 40c., 55c., 70c.

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CATHAY
DAILY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.
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The Most Exciting Picture You Have Ever Seen!
A GREAT STAR'S GREATEST TRIUMPH!
THE MOST FAMOUS OF ALL SCREEN ROLES!

TYRONE POWER
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A 20th CENTURY-FOX PICTURE

NEXT CHANGE "Charlie Chan Murder Cruise"

LEE THEATRE
DAILY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.
Showing TO-DAY: A Chinese Picture in Mandarin
情 餓 "THE EXTERNAL TRIANGLE"

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For adequate protection against all Oriental skin diseases.

WRIGHT'S COAL TAR TALCUM POWDER
Especially purified for use in the Nursery.

WRIGHT'S COAL TAR OINTMENT
Ideal for all skin blemishes.

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Antiseptic and soothing.

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THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB

The SIXTH EXTRA RACE MEETING will be held weather permitting, on SATURDAY, 31st May, and MONDAY, 2nd June, 1941, commencing at 2.00 p.m. on Saturday and 11.30 a.m. on Monday.

The First Bell will be rung at 1.30 p.m. on the first day and at 11.00 a.m. on the second day.

The interval will be after the fourth race on the second day.

MEMBERS' ENCLOSURE

No one without a badge will be admitted to the Members' Enclosure.

Such must be worn throughout the duration of each meeting in such a manner as to be readily identified.

Badges admitting Non-Members to the Members' Enclosure and Club Rooms at \$5.00 per day for Gentlemen and \$3.00 per day for Ladies (both including tax) are obtainable through the SECRETARY upon the personal or written application of a Member, such Member to be responsible for all visitors introduced by him, and for payment of all bills, etc.

The Secretary's Office, 1st floor, Exchange Building, (Tel. 27794) will close at 11.45 a.m. on Saturday and at 9.45 a.m. on Monday.

Tickets are obtainable at the Club House provided they are ordered in advance from the No. 1 Boy (Tel. 21920).

No children or animals will be admitted to either Enclosure.

PUBLIC ENCLOSURE

The price of Admission to the Public Enclosure is \$1.00 per day including Tax, for all persons, including Ladies, and is payable at the Gate. Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform are admitted Half Price.

By Order, C. B. BROWN, Secretary.

Hong Kong, 25th May, 1941.

STOP Muscular PAINS

—use reliable Absorbine Jr.

Soothing, quick acting—the essential oils in famous Absorbine Jr. penetrate, bring quick relief to sore stiff muscles. For forty years Absorbine Jr. has been a favorite among coaches and athletes for keeping muscles active and firm. Safe—Absorbine Jr. soothes and heals—a dependable antiseptic.

Keep a bottle handy.

ABSORBINE JR.

For years has relieved muscular and rheumatic pains, cuts, sprains, abrasions.

Sales Agents: Muller, Maclean & Co., Ltd.

PUBLIC AUCTION

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS OF THE Sale by Public Auction to be held on MONDAY, 26th day of May, 1941, at 10.30 a.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency, the Governor of one Lot of Crown Land at Mong Kok, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal, at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

Intending bidders are advised that immediately after the disposal of the lot the Purchaser (or not the applicant) will be required to deposit with an authorised officer who will be present at the sale, the sum of two hundred dollars, (\$200) in cash. This sum will be refunded on payment of the Purchase price.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Boundary Measurements

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Usual Price

No. of Sale

Registered No.

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SLAZENGERS LIMITED

The
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Lawn Tennis Ball

THE BEST TENNIS BALL IN THE WORLD

WIMBLEDON'S CHOICE
FOR OVER THIRTY YEARS

U S E SLAZENGER
"THREE ACE" GUT
FOR RESTRINGING

The finest blades ever made!

Use these Blue Gillette blades — and you're using the finest blades in the world. They are honed to the keenest cutting edge — an edge that will give you quicker, closer, more comfortable shaving than any other blade! And because they stay keen, Blue Gillettes will not only give you one perfect shave — they'll go on and on with the good work. Perfect shaving at the lowest possible cost per shave — that's what these blades mean to you! Blue Gillette blades fit new and old type Gillette razors.



COLONY'S EMPIRE DAY OBSERVANCE

Services Held At St. John's And The Catholic Cathedral

Responsibilities That Will Grow

BOYS AND GIRLS from all parts of the Colony attended special Empire Day services held yesterday at both St. John's Cathedral and the Catholic Cathedral.

Representative bodies from educational institutions and boy scouts, cubs, girl guides and brownies, attended both services.

The service at St. John's Cathedral was conducted by the Rev. A. P. Rose, and the sermon was delivered by the Rev. H. A. Wittenbach.

Mr. Wittenbach reminded the congregation that May, 24th was selected for the celebration of Empire Day because it was Queen Victoria's birthday and said:

Queen Victoria had the distinction of having occupied the British throne for a longer time than any other British sovereign—64 years. It was not for this, however, that her birthday was selected, but because, during her reign, the Empire developed greatly in size and importance. Not very long before she came to the throne, the foolishness of the British Government lost to England most of her colonies in North America, which subsequently became the United States of America. During Queen Victoria's reign, this loss was more than offset by the inclusion within the Empire of vast territories in India and Africa. Those were the days of imperialism. Queen Victoria was proclaimed Empress of India in 1877.

In the twenty-sixth chapter of Second Chronicles, a part of the Bible that nobody reads nowadays, we have the story of King Uzziah of Judah. He became king at the age of sixteen and for a number of years he ruled wisely and well. In Verse Five we read: "As long as he sought the Lord, God made him to prosper."

The kingdom of Judah grew in size and importance, and the peoples round about began to send tribute and presents. Verse 15 tells us: "He made in Jerusalem engines, invented by cunning men, to be on the towers and battlements, to shoot arrows and great stones withal. And his name spread far abroad; for he was wonderfully helped, till he was strong."

Unfortunately success, prosperity, flattery and power spoiled him. Verse 16 continues: "But when he was strong, his heart was lifted up so that he did corruptly and he trespassed against the Lord his God."

Lesson For All

He was not satisfied to be supreme in the state, to be sole controller of the affairs of the nation, he sought to get himself up also as

priest of the Jewish Church and to usurp the power of the ministers of God. He wanted to be supreme dictator. And so we get the end of the story, in Verse 21: "And Uzziah the king was a leper to the end of his days, and dwelt in a leper-house, being a leper; for he was cut off from the house of the Lord."

There is a lesson here for us all. No-one would be foolish enough to claim that the British Government has never made mistakes. It has. But it is historically true to claim that, generally speaking, the British Government has tried to act on the basis of Christian principles. By that I mean we have sought after justice, freedom and a respect for human personality. The freeing of slaves within the Empire and the subsequent suppression of the slave trade in Africa are typical examples.

A Free Country

I am an Australian. I can speak for Australia. Australia was first just a loose collection of colonies. Gradually, however, the need for some corporate control was felt. It was also felt that only the people on the spot were capable of deciding matters concerning the country. Thus, in 1901, the various states of Australia were combined to form the Commonwealth of Australia. Australia to-day is a free country, self-supporting and self-governing.

With only a nominal connection with England, the same can be said of Canada and South Africa and we are working to the same end in India and in other parts of the Empire. The name, "The British Commonwealth of Nations," is gradually replacing the old name of British Empire. This name better expresses the idea of government that has arisen within the Empire. The British Empire, which we commemorate to-day, is a working model for the world that is to be and, attempts at standardization, be a free association of peoples of different races and nationalities and countries for mutual help, protection and development.

Ruined By Success

Now you may ask why I have dragged Uzziah into my address. Uzziah was a man who was ruined by success, who sought to become a dictator, to rule every department of the life of his people and nation. That is the way of Hitlerism, the way of unhappiness, friction, resentment and failure. I have used him as a warning.

We here are people of different races who are living together in one community. As residents of a British Colony we have a responsibility which will grow with the passing of the years, a responsibility to stand firmly for those principles of justice and freedom and respect for human personality. We have to resist all attempts at standardization, the regimentation of life and thought. In these days of dictatorships, oppression and aggression, we can see these dangers plainly. How are they to be avoided?

I would suggest to you that it is only by the conception of all men as the children of God. There are many different religious systems in the world but there is only one God. Truth is universal. It is not possible to have one truth for Asia and another for Europe. I believe in one God and He is the Creator and Father of all. All men, whether rich or poor or black or white are His children, equally precious in His sight. If this is true—and it is—we have the basis for our respect for our fellow men more than that, we have a sense of responsibility for them, especially for those less fortunate than ourselves.

Not Easy

When we seek, not to get for ourselves but to give ourselves in service for our fellow-men, that is, to do the will of God, He will be with us. It is foolish for men to talk about God being on our side in this world when God does not take sides. Only man does that. Your job and mine is to make quite sure that we are on the side of God and then we can lead our lives without fear whether for the present or the future.

It is not easy to be on God's side. Jesus said once, "Not every one that saith unto me, Lord, Lord, shall enter into the Kingdom of Heaven, but he that doeth the will of my Father which is in Heaven."

To call yourself a Christian is easy. To be a Christian means the living of your life day by day in accordance with the principles of Jesus Christ. It means the forgetting of self and the giving of all you have, strength, life itself for others.

Hitler has called the youth of Germany to give all for the glory of Germany. I challenge you to

give all for the glory of God and the establishment on earth of His Kingdom of Peace.

The Catholic Ceremony

The Catholic Cathedral was crowded. All Catholic institutions were represented, including students from St. Joseph's College, Wah Yan College, the Italian Convent, the French Convent, St. Clare's English School for Girls, the St. Louis Industrial School, units of Boy Scouts and Girl Guides from Hong Kong and Kowloon. Following High Mass, which was conducted by the Rector of the Cathedral, Rev. Fr. G. M. Spada, His Lordship, the Right Rev. Bishop H. Valtorta, assisted by the Rev. Frs. E. Bourke and R. W. Gallagher, S.J., gave the Benediction.

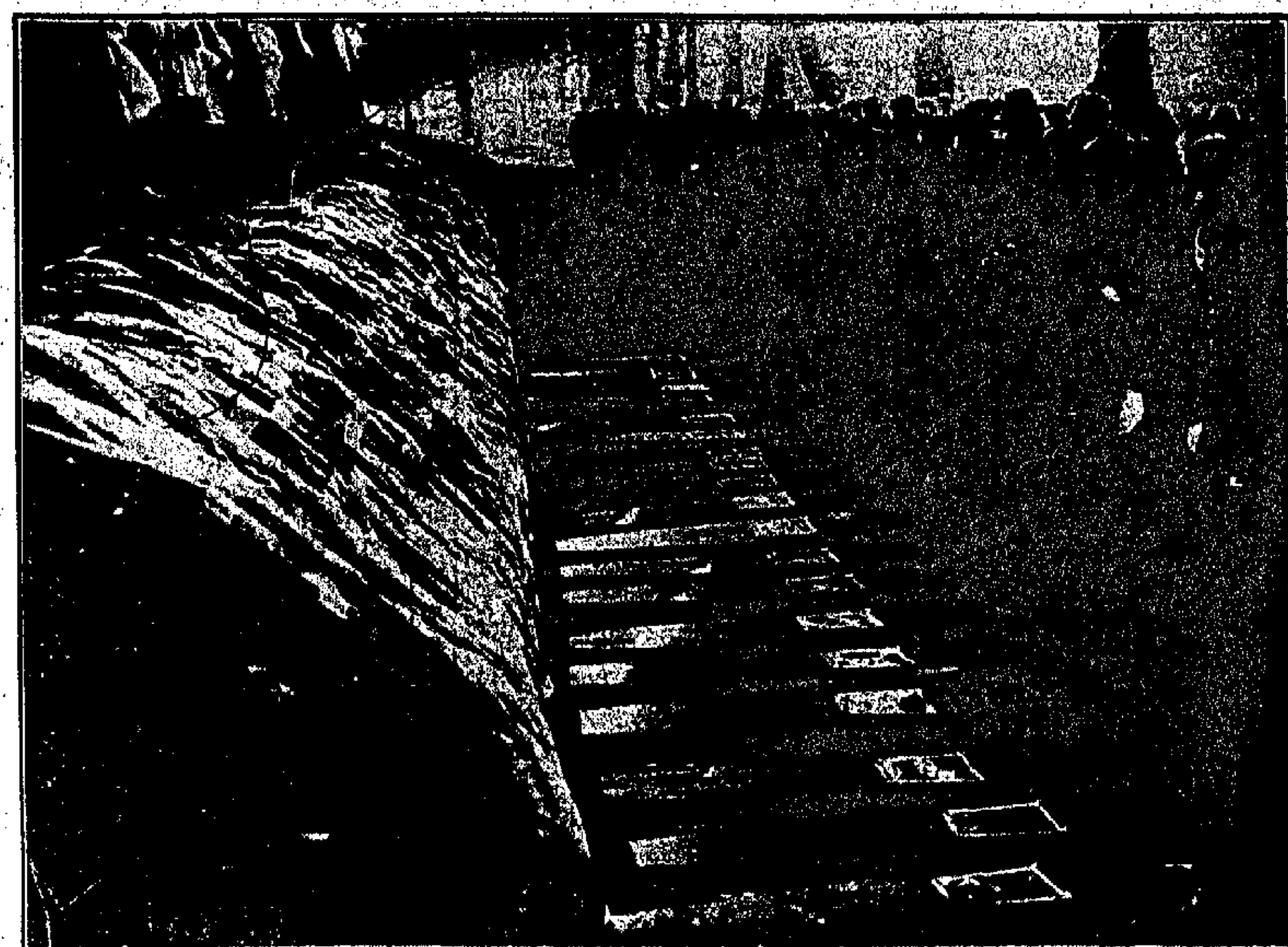
In his sermon, the Rev. Fr. A. E. Craig, S.J., said:—

We are met here to-day to celebrate Empire Day. The idea behind it being to foster love and devotion to a common ideal and loyalty to a common Sovereign. For an Empire is composed of many states and peoples united under one rule. It does not mean a uniformity of manners, customs, races or nations. It admits of difference in all of these. It presupposes that all are united for mutual advantage and bound in loyalty to one King. Thus in the mighty Empire of which we are a part there are many kings and princes as well as Prime Ministers but there is only one King—Emperor—and he is styled Emperor of India alone.

He is King of Canada, Australia, South Africa as well as of England.

The idea then of many nations united under one ruler and paying tribute to him is as old as the beginning of organised society. It is a development of the nation just as that in itself is a development of the family. It follows then, in theory, that the idea of many nations under one head is a sound and logical one.

But the Roman Empire perished and upon its ruins others arose; the mightiest of which is to-day engaged in a life and death struggle for its existence. And of that Empire this much is admitted by all, that it has given to



Friends and relatives flank one side of the common grave in which 25 victims of a recent Portsmouth raid were buried, while clergy pray on the other side.—(Copyright, Fox.)

world wide empire which would unite instead of dividing. Add to this the fact that nations do not progress at the same rate in the arts of civilisation and it is only natural that those who have the better things should wish to help their less fortunate brothers. So it is that all Empire-builders have professed these high ideals whatever their practice.

The idea of a universal empire founded on justice and charity is not a mere philosopher's dream, but the goal towards which the best in mankind have tended since the world began. In the course of its realisation many empires have come and gone. But always the idea persists that someday the world will be united. Thus the fathers of the church thought of a time when there would be one Church and one State both functioning side by side in peace and harmony. They were led to this, no doubt, by the spectacle of the Pax Romana which dominated so much of their lives and seemed to them imperishable.

But the Roman Empire perished and upon its ruins others arose; the mightiest of which is to-day engaged in a life and death struggle for its existence. And of that Empire this much is admitted by all, that it has given to

the world the blessings of good government, and an ordered way of life that permits all a wise liberty. These are blessings which, while we are in peaceful possession of them, we take for granted. It is only when they are endangered do we come to realise how much they mean to us.

Duty To Help

To-day then these things which are part of our well being are menaced with destruction as never before. We have therefore a duty to help to save the empire seeing that upon its continuance depends our culture, our lives and our way of life. That that way of life may not perish from the earth is our prayer. But while we pray thus we do not blind ourselves to realities. We are children of that Church which has seen many empires begin, wax strong, and decay. And so we do not think that the destruction of any empire, however good, means the destruction of all that we hold dear.

For the Church that has survived through persecutions most fierce, calumny most vile and the wholesale slaughter of its adherents, knows that Her Master's promise will not be made void. The gates of Hell shall

never prevail against it. And so if it should be that that Empire, under whose flag we live, should be greatly weakened or even destroyed we still would not lose our faith, our honesty and our personal integrity, but while we realise all this we also are convinced that this way of life under which we live is our way and that for us it gives us that space in which we can best develop those virtues which are the warp and woof of our lives. Hence if we had to adapt ourselves to some new and more ruthless order we could only do so with many regrets for the old order which had yielded its place to the new.

Peace

Seeing that these things are so I should like to suggest that while we pray for the continuance of that order which we hold dear we also, and above all, pray for an end to the terrible war which is upon us. I do not say that we should pray for victory, that goes without saying, but I think we should pray above all for peace. I say this because a peace based on a victory which itself was the result of hatred, revenge and racial contempt would be but the seedling of another war. Therefore let us pray for Peace—a just and lasting peace—God's peace.

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H.B. PLAY RESERVES AND WIN

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Home runs were scored for H.B. by Souza, Hussain and D. Leonard. Souza's being made off the first ball of the inning.

The pitching of M. el Arculli soon had the Chung Hwa batters in difficulties, but they managed to score twice in the first inning thanks to errors.

Chan and Lau shared the pitching for the Chinese, but were not well supported by the fielders, who were often caught out of position.

Score by innings—
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Chung Hwa 2 0 4 2 0 0—9 runs
H.B. 10 2 0 0 1 0—4 runs
H.B. 8 2 0 1 1 0—13 runs
3 1 0 3 1 3—2 runs

Home runs—Souza, Hussain and D. Leonard.
Base on Balls—Leonard 9, Arculli 2.
Lost 2 Chas. 2.
Struck out—Arculli 1, Leonard 2, Lau 1, Chan 1.

TO-DAY'S GAME

Royal Engineers meet South China in a friendly baseball game at Caroline Hill this morning at 11 a.m.

K. Hussain, hockey umpire, is due to proceed on leave very shortly. He will be away until the end of the next hockey season. It is understood.

W. L. Hatley, K.C.C. junior batsman, will soon be leaving for Australia.

W. F. Holland, who has been ill for some time and is now convalescing, hopes to be playing bowls again shortly.

The servants of Third Battery, Corps Artillery, are meeting other ranks in a friendly bowls game at I.R.C. next Sunday. Sergeants have, amongst others, W. L. Walker, of Bowling Green, and L. Jack of Kowloon Cricket Club.

It is understood that Royal Scots have several good footballers among the arrivals from home.

P. H. Soames, former resident of the Colony, won the Shanghai Golf Club's President's Cup recently from a useful field.

I. N. D. Lloyd, vice-captain of the K.C.C. cricket team which recently won the senior cricket championship, has returned to the Colony following a visit to Shanghai.

Photos of the K.C.C. first and second cricket teams which won the senior and junior championships in the season recently concluded, will be taken at the club on Sunday, June 8 at noon, after which a curry-tiffin will be served, following which the two teams will meet at lawn bowls.



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Lunny's Rink Set Four New Records

THREE LAWN BOWLS LEAGUE GAMES WERE PLAYED YESTERDAY, DESPITE THE HEAVY RAIN WHICH FELL SHORTLY AFTER Tiffin, HONG KONG FOOTBALL CLUB BEATING RECREIO IN SECOND DIVISION, AND KOWLOON BOWLING GREEN CLUB AND HONG KONG ELECTRIC RECORDING WINS IN THIRD DIVISION OVER THE HITHERTO UNCHECKED I.R.C. AND THE LOWLY PLACED H.K.F.C. RESPECTIVELY.

W. Macfarlane, whose success gave H.K.F.C. a win in Second Division, had a seven and H. Nish and J. F. Lunny each had a six.

Macfarlane's rink were responsible for one record—three opponents (Souza's rink) total of 3 shots—while their win by 25 shots equalled W. V. Field's record against J. A. Watson. Electric, who were victims of almost all the Third Division records last week wiped out many of those when J. F. Lunny beat J. Russell by 30 shots to 5. In so doing he established a highest rink score, beating J. C. Aitken's 35 against J. K. Sloan last week. His opponents' total of 5 was lower than Sloan's and A. F. Paul's total of 6 last week. Lunny's win by 30 shots bettered Aitken's win of 30 over Sloan, and winning tallies at 17 ends bettered J. MacDonald's record of 16 last week against Paul. He also scored at 10 consecutive ends to equal Aitken's record against Sloan last week.

SECOND DIVISION MacFarlane's Rink Decides Match

At the Valley, Hong Kong Football Club beat Club de Recreio thanks to W. Macfarlane's rink, winning on aggregate after losing on two rinks (3 pts. to 2) in Second Division. Lunny, the footballer's first win and Recreio's third successive defeat. O. P. Remedios took some time to settle down against Gill, who scored 1 1 2 at the first three ends, and at the 15th was 7-13 down. He then matched 2 0 1 0 3 to win 17-15, although the losing rink scored at 11 ends. Macfarlane scored at 13 ends against J. R. Soares, whose total of 8 was made up of singletons, and won easily by 25 shots. The Football Club rink went away with 1 0 7 4 0 2 1 2 3 to lead 21-2 at the 10th and 13 4 at the last three ends gave them a 32-8 victory. It was Souza's third successive defeat. J. A. Remedios, although a man short and so conceding 25 per

cent. of his total score, did very well to beat Brooksbank, who was skipping in place of Pearce. Remedios scored at eight of the last 11 ends and at the 12th was leading 14-8. He then scored 3 2 1 1, but Brooksbank finished with 1 1 1 2 to reduce the margin to nine shots, which was further reduced by the deduction of 25 per cent. 5 1/2 shots. Results: H.K.F.C. 15 (Skip) 17, A. Watson, A. J. Osmund, J. H. Gelling, A. V. Barros, C. F. Needham, F. Xavier, W. Macfarlane, J. F. Soares (Skip) 33 (Skip) 8, R. P. Shaw, L. A. Rosario, J. M. Thomson one shot, H. V. Pearce, C. C. Ferreira, A. Brooksbank, J. A. Remedios (Skip) 18 (Skip) 10 1/2. Totals 61. 25 per cent. reduction.

THIRD DIVISION Footballers Are Well Beaten

At Ming Yuen, Hong Kong Electric Recreation Club beat Hong Kong Football Club by 2 rinks to 1 and on aggregate (4 pts. to 1) in Third Division. It was Electric's first win. Sloan, who scored at 11 ends, was consistent and with the aid of a four, three threes and five two beat Graver, who took the unenviable Needham's place, 25-15. The latter's best counts being five twos. Leading 18-15 at the 10th, Sloan scored 2 1 4. Mansell scored at 13 ends and had a comfortable win against de Rome, thus breaking his "duck". Starting with 2 3 4 1 0 1 2 1, he led 18-1 at the 10th, but de Rome replied with 3 1 2 0 1 to become 10-19 at the 16th. Finishing with 3 0 4 1 2, Mansell won by 18 shots.

Lunny, allowing Russell to score at only four ends, had a glut of scoring. His rink read 1 0 2 4 0 3 3 6 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 2 to win by 33 shots. Lunny took Paul's place as skip. Russell had won his last two games against Wahab and Carvalho.

H.K.F.C. H.K.E.C. J. R. Way C. Carr, W. Stonehouse C. Stratton, A. F. Paul C. B. Robertson, J. K. Sloan G. S. Graver (Skip) 25 (Skip) 13, W. Macfarlane C. Casey, L. D. Groomer K. Forrow, J. F. Burton B. A. Grattan, L. de Rome B. A. Mansell (Skip) 11 (Skip) 29, W. Stoker A. Bailey, C. E. Gahagan J. Ralston, C. Butler B. I. Bickford, J. F. Lunny J. Russell (Skip) 38 (Skip) 5. Totals 74. Aitken's Fine Effort

At Sookunpoo Kowloon Bowling Green Club beat Indian Recreation Club by 2 rinks to 1 and on aggregate (4 pts. to 1) in Third Division. This was the Indians' first check in four games and the mainlanders' second away win. Aitken, deputising for G. E. P. Thompson, lost 16-21 after being led 17-8 at the 14th. Wahab started off with 2 0 1 1 0 4 0 1 1 0 1 0 2 to secure a lead of 9 shots. Nothing daunted, Aitken came back with 1 4 0 2 1 and then gave away a 2 and 1 to be 5 shots in arrears at the end of the game. Wahab scored at 12 ends.

LAWN BOWLS LEAGUE TABLES TO DATE Second Division

	P.	W.	L.	T.	W.	L.	T.	PTS.
KOWLOON TONG	3	0	0	0	6	1	2	13
PRINCE OFFICERS	3	0	0	0	6	3	0	12
CRAIGENGOWER	3	2	1	0	5	3	1	9 1/2
KOWLOON F.C.	2	2	0	0	4	2	0	8
RECREIO	4	1	3	0	5	6	1	7 1/2
KOWLOON C.C.	3	1	2	0	4	4	1	6 1/2
HONG KONG F.C.	4	1	3	0	3	8	1	5 1/2
TAIKOO	2	0	2	0	2	4	0	2
HONG KONG C.C.	2	0	2	0	1	5	0	1

Third Division

INDIAN R.C.	4	3	1	0	6	5	1	12 1/2
KOWLOON F.C.	3	2	1	0	6	3	0	10
HONG KONG F.C.	4	2	2	0	6	6	0	9
KOWLOON B.G.C.	3	2	1	0	5	4	0	9
POLICE R.C.	3	2	1	0	5	4	0	9 1/2
HONG KONG C.C.	2	1	1	0	5	1	0	7
RECREIO	3	1	2	0	3	6	0	5
H.K. ELECTRIC	3	1	2	0	3	6	0	5
CRAIGENGOWER	3	0	3	0	3	6	0	3

The new scoring is two points for an aggregate win and one point for a rink win, making five points for each match.

HK. HOCKEY PLAYERS PROMINENT

S. A. Fowler, Interport hockey winger, has met Geoffrey Lunn, Colony Rugby Interporter, some years ago, in Sydney and the latter has enabled Fowler to get in several games of hockey with the Y.M.C.A. in a first grade League supported by 40 teams. As a consequence Fowler is seeing quite a lot of New South Wales from his Saturday fixtures. Dorothy McCaw member of "Y" Ladies' championship team in Hong Kong, and Mona Shane, C.D.S. player, have joined "Y" Ladies in Sydney and are playing with success in a second grade League. The selectors have a very high opinion of Miss McCaw, but she has persistently refused to play in first grade hockey.

Nish scored 2 1 0 2 0 1 1 0 6 after having conceded a single at the 1st, but Rumjahn then rallied with 1 2 1 0 2 to tie the scores at 14-14, when tea was taken. Nish then scored 1 3 1 and conceded singles at the last two heads. Nish scored at only 10 ends, and his six was his second of the season.

It is interesting to note that in this game three players, each each bowled a "wrong bias", the game between Hamilton and Madar was the last to finish and when the penultimate head commenced the Indians headed 5 to win, despite the majority of 2 on the results of the other two rinks. Madar, however, only lead 18-12, Hamilton scored at 11 ends and recorded his third straight win.

I.R.C. K.B.G.C. M. B. Hassan P. Peckham, J.M.A. Rumjahn G. Elphick, A. G. Sudar L. Jordan, A. C. Madar K. C. Hamilton (Skip) 14 (Skip) 18, B. el Arculli J. S. Dinnen, A. S. Suffad S. O. Elze, A. H. Madar W. MacNeil, A. M. Wahab E. A. Aitken (Skip) 23 (Skip) 15, M. Hassan A. Morton, M. U. A. Razack Sir A. MacGregor, U. A. Rumjahn E. V. Searle, S. M. Rumjahn H. Nish (Skip) 16 (Skip) 19. Totals 51. 53

TO-DAY'S BOWLS

At Chatham Road to-day Kowloon Football Club will entertain a team from Hong Kong Football Association in a four rinks friendly lawn bowls match, commencing at 10.30 a.m.

There will be a two-rinks friendly bowls match between Kowloon Football Club and City Association and United Services Recreation Club on the latter's green to-day.

A series of Roller-Skating Basketball League matches for the "Kai Shing Cup" have been arranged by the management of Kowloon Skating Rink to be played on their rink, beginning June 14. Several local teams have already entered their names, among whom are the Middlesex and Royal Scots. Entries close on June 10.

Middlesex Regiment and Army athletics suffer a great loss in the inability of L. Pl. Heather to do any more running on the advice of the medical officer.

HONGKONG v MANILA AQUATIC GALA?

By "Adrem" PROVIDING THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION DOES NOT DETERIORATE FURTHER THERE IS EVERY POSSIBILITY THAT A SWIMMING CONTEST BETWEEN HONG KONG AND MANILA WILL BE STAGED AT THE END OF THE PRESENT SEASON.

Hong Kong, through the good offices of Mr. L. R. Idemson, have communicated with the Philippines Amateur Athletic Federation with a view to arranging an Interport, and a reply is expected shortly.

It is understood that Mr. Idemson has ascertained that Manila swimmers are very keen on a contest of some sort and there appears to be little doubt that if the necessary official permission can be secured at the other end, Hong Kong will have the opportunity of seeing some of the finest swimmers in the Far East in action in the V.R.C. pool.

AN ALTERNATIVE SUGGESTION is to make the trip to Manila providing such volunteers as are selected for the colony can obtain leave.

In any event the chances of an Interport meet of some description at the end of the season look to be very bright and with this incentive to the better local swimmers, the current season should be a most successful one.

It is learned that after the Whitsun Race Meeting, which precedes the Summer break at the Valley, a number of Chinese jockeys will be leaving for Shanghai for a holiday before racing resumes in the Autumn, when it is believed, Mr. D. C. Wan, who came from the North for the Annual Race Meeting, will also come back for a prolonged visit.

IN THE LIMELIGHT, NO. 71

JACK SHEPHERD HAS FINE ALL-ROUND SPORTS RECORD IN HONG KONG

By "Adrem"

Outstanding feat of the lawn bowls season thus far has been accomplished by Jack Shepherd and his Police rink—the front men were W. McLeod, W.B. Harris and W.S. Dall—who last Saturday beat the Recreio rink skipped by Carlos Silva, champion skip last season and the Colony's leading skip for many years, to prevent the senior champions from registering a clean sweep win.

SHEPHERD was born in Scotland and lived within a stone's throw of a bowling club. Brought up in a bowling environment, therefore, he quickly learned the fascination of the game along with the rudiments of delivery and other such trying problems that confront a beginner, although he did not play in a match until 1928, when in Hong Kong. By the end of 1928 he had become quite proficient and when the 1929 season came along he was ripe for the League. He made his League debut as No. 1 to J. C. Elphick, and following the latter's retirement, was promoted to No. 3 to Wally Muir, with whom he played during the 1933-34 seasons. In 1935 he was given his own rink and he has skipped or played No. 3 ever since.

FIRST TRIUMPH

IN 1935 Shepherd skipped a combined Civil Service-Police rink which inflicted on the visiting Shanghai Interport team one of their few defeats, the result being 25-14 in favour of the local rink.

Later in the season he took the place of J. Gellatly of Civil Service, who fell sick in the Open Paris Championship, and with S. Eccles as his partner, reached the semi-final before losing to M. J. Medina and J. Cavanagh of Craigengower. His big triumph that year, however, was winning the Police singles championship from a strong field.

FINE COMEBACK

PROCEEDING on leave in 1936, Shepherd missed a season but he returned in time for most of the 1937 season. From thence onward his bowls were confined to weekly League matches as he was transferred to the New Territories and had no opportunity either of practising or getting in to play in competitions of any description. Consequently the next two years, from a bowling point of view, were very commonplace and there is little of interest to record.

Back in town in July of last year, Shepherd has gradually got back his old form and is now probably playing better than at any other time in his career.

SOCCER ACTIVITIES

SHEPHERD has always been a keen follower of sport and is nowadays a familiar figure at tennis and badminton championships—he umpired regularly in the badminton tournament—and has a sports record any man might well be proud of.

In his school days he was a member of the Cockenzie Public School soccer team (East of Scotland) and he played with the Wallyford Blues in the Midlothian Juvenile League (1921-22). He joined the King's Own Scottish Borderers on leaving school and played for the battalion until transferred to Hong Kong, where, on completion of his term of service as a soldier in

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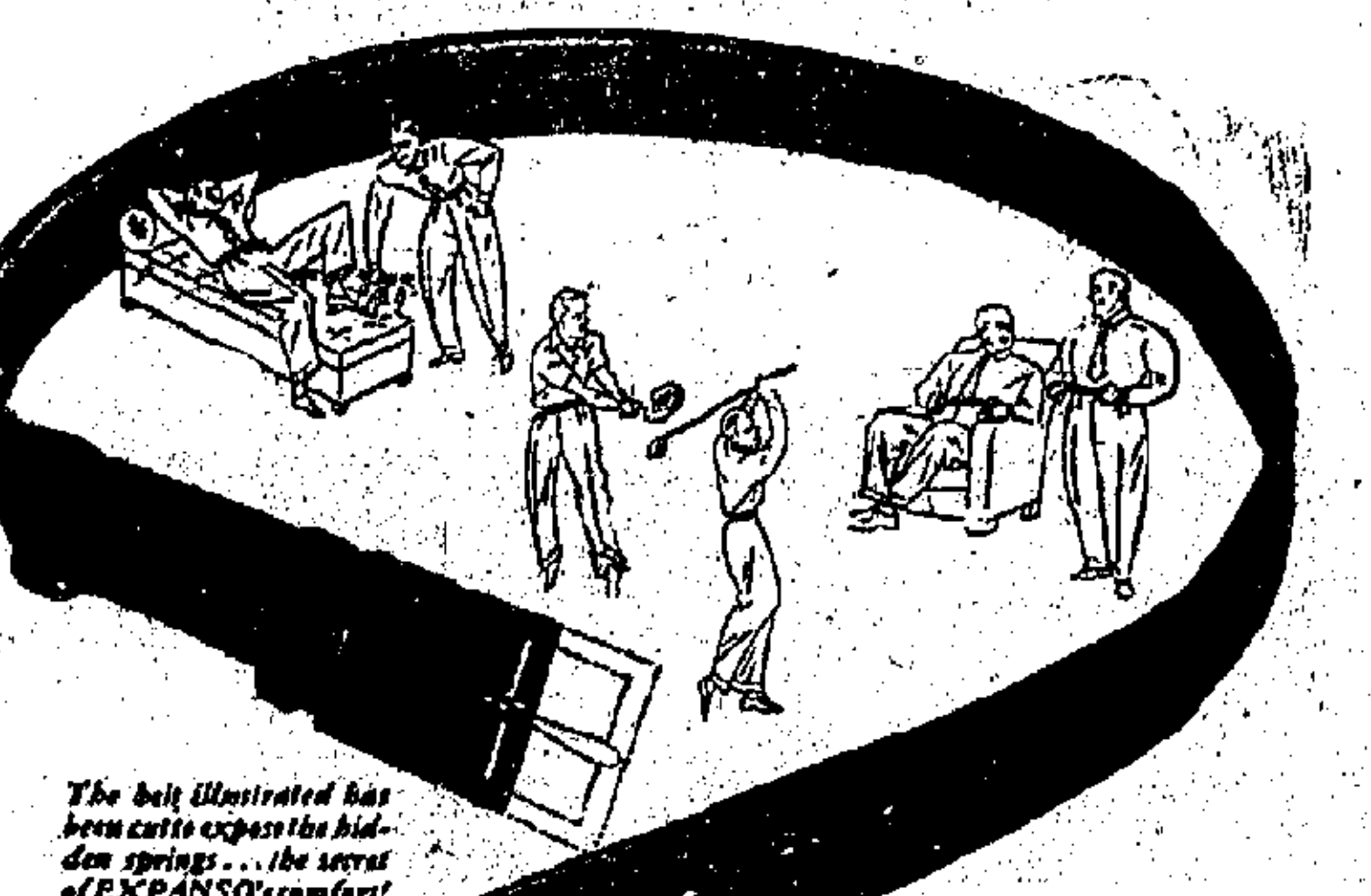
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NEW STOCK!



Chinese Bathing Club's swimming gala scheduled for last night was postponed to next Saturday.

The annual athletic meeting of Wah Yan Old Pupils' Association will take place at Caroline Hill to-day, starting at 10.30 a.m.

In a friendly roller-skating basketball match at Mongkok yesterday, Kowloon Skating Rink beat the "Green and Whites" 28 to 6.

A large number of people had to be turned away from the grounds of Hong Kong Polo Club yesterday when rain caused the postponement of the Military Gymkhana. Shortly before 3 p.m., it was announced that, owing to the weather, the event had been postponed to a date which will be duly announced.

P. H. Loughlin, Police cricket star, has returned from leave.

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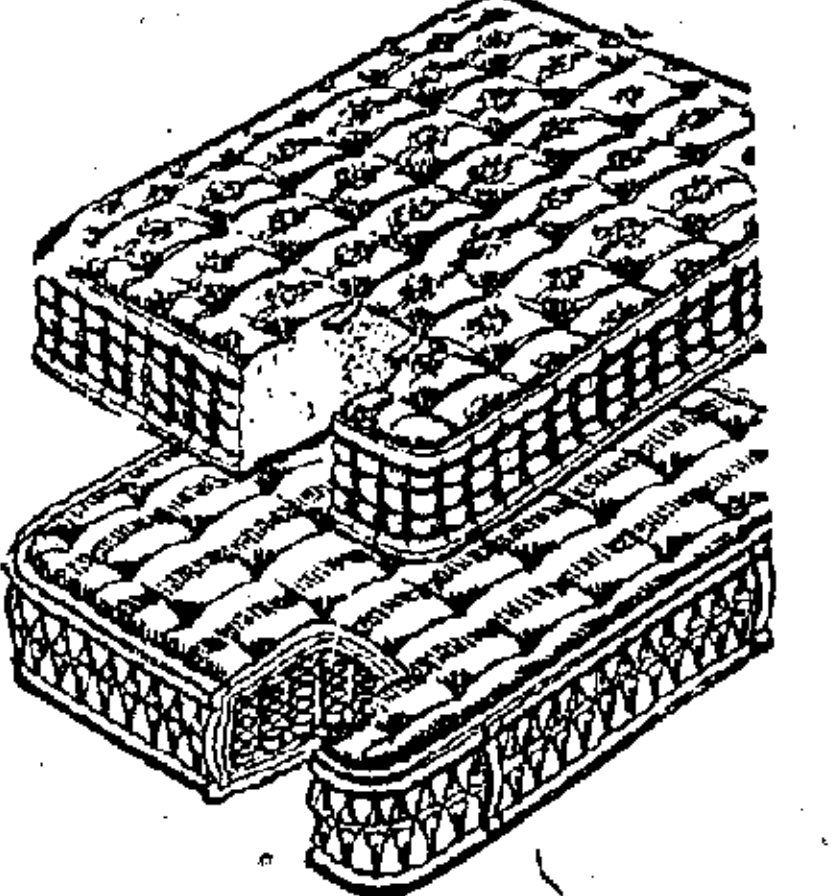
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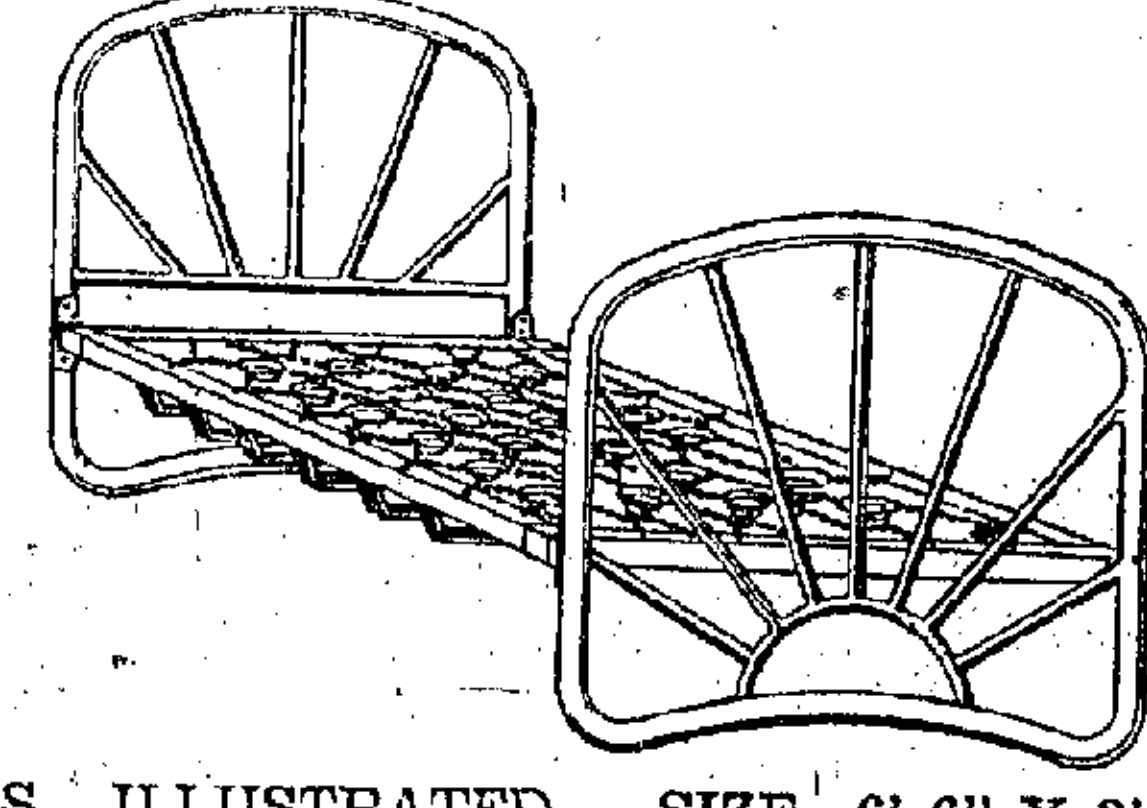
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CRETANS FIGHT LIKE WILD CATS IN SUPPORT OF BRITISH FORCES

Nazis Still Landing At Malemi

THE TOWN AND AERODROME OF HERAKLION HAVE BEEN CLEARED OF ENEMY AND SUPPLIES DROPPED BY THE ENEMY FOR THE USE OF THEIR FORCES ARE NOW BEING COLLECTED BY THE BRITISH TROOPS, IT WAS LEARNED IN LONDON YESTERDAY MORNING.

The situation at Retimo is also satisfactory. Retimo has been cleared of all enemy troops who dropped there and the Allied forces are in possession of the town and aerodrome.

At Malemi the position is not so favourable. The enemy are in possession of the aerodrome and continued to land troops on Friday.

GERMAN AIR LOSSES IN A WEEK

During the week ending at dawn on May 24 11 German aircraft were destroyed over and around Britain; six British aircraft were lost in day combats during this period over the same area but three pilots were saved.

From all R.A.F. operations over Germany and occupied territory 11 British aircraft are missing and six German fighters are known to have been destroyed.

Operations in the Middle East resulted in a net British gain of at least 50 planes.

Of enemy aircraft known to have been destroyed during the week ending dawn on May 22, 17 were lost in Greece, 32 in Crete, 11 in Libya, three over Suez and eight in Iraq and Syria.

Twenty-two British planes failed to return but two pilots were saved.

Many other German planes have been damaged, particularly since the invasion of Crete began.

—Reuter.

STILL GENERAL TO FRIENDS

"I am still General Smuts to my friends in Africa," Field-Marshal Smuts told Reuter in Johannesburg yesterday.

"While officially I have the rank of Field-Marshal as from to-day, I trust my friends and those who have known me as General Smuts for the last 40 years will not hesitate to use the old title."

"I am still General Smuts to my friends in Africa and I hope the continuity of many years will not be broken by the new appointment."

General Smuts spent his birthday at Pietersburg, where he flew yesterday morning to make a public speech. He spent Friday night quietly with his family at home at Irene.

Telegrams are arriving in thousands from all parts of the world congratulating him on his birthday.

—Reuter.

EMPIRE DAY IN CHUNGKING

In celebration of Empire Day, British members of the Sino-British Cultural Relations Association gave a reception in Chungking yesterday afternoon.

They entertained Chinese members of the Association with the latest British war newsreels and an exhibition of war photographs and paintings.

—Reuter.

DEATH

SUITER—At the Kowloon Hospital on 24th May, 1941, John Ross Suiter, age 97. The funeral will take place to-day (Sunday), passing the Monument at 11 a.m.

They have also been able to land some artillery, probably 75-millimetre guns, and some mortars from the air.

The Empire forces are holding a position east of the aerodrome at Malemi and the battle raging at Malemi and the battle raging at Malemi and the battle raging at Malemi.

While the position seems to be well in hand throughout the island, except at Malemi, it cannot be said that there are no small bodies of German troops in isolated parts of the island who may have some insular value.

Mopping Up

It is not believed these small pockets of enemy are numerous, and mopping up operations are continuing.

Sea Operations

Operations at sea continue without interruption under considerable difficulties.

It is pointed out there are a large number of Greek islands within 60 or 70 miles of Crete, while the Italian Dodecanese are within 30 miles of the island, and it is thought improbable the Navy would be able to prevent every single enemy vessel from landing troops or supplies somewhere on the Cretan coast.

Up to date, as far as is known in London, the Navy has destroyed one enemy convoy and driven a second away.

"Like Wild Cats"

The recapture of Heraklion is of first importance from the naval point of view as it is one of the very few good ports for the landing of supplies.

THE GREEKS AND CRETANS ARE STATED IN LONDON TO BE PUTTING UP A MAGNIFICENT FIGHT IN DEFENCE OF THE ISLAND. AND "FIGHTING LIKE WILD CATS" IS THE DESCRIPTION APPLIED TO THE EFFORTS OF THE CRETANS.

Dummies Dropped

Fierce fighting is still going on in Crete, the struggle being particularly fierce at Malemi aerodrome where the Germans on Friday landed further air-borne troops.

Some artillery, probably small field-guns, has also been landed. The supplies seized by the British at Heraklion consisted of arms, munitions and food.

Small bodies of the enemy are probably still operating in various parts of the island but the main forces have been driven out of the positions they occupied.

THE NAZIS HAVE BEEN DROPPING DUMMIES BY PARACHUTE IN SOME AREAS PROBABLY WITH THE AIM OF WASTING OUR AMMUNITION.

It is not improbable that some small fishing-boats have got through to Crete but, as far as is known in London, there has been no major landing.

—Reuter.

U.S. TROOP RELIEFS

ABOUT 70 MEN OF ALL RANKS OF THE PEIPING U.S. EMBASSY GUARD, DUE FOR SEASONAL RELIEF, LEFT PEIPING FOR CHINWANGTAO WHERE THEY WILL EMBARK ON THE U.S. MILITARY TRANSPORT "HENDERSON".

Only technical services are being replaced, about a dozen men. No official figure has been published but this is believed to be fairly close.

The U.S. Embassy Guard in recent years has averaged about 200, and the present move represents a very considerable reduction in strength.



A city worker still smiling after being rescued from a London building just wrecked by a bomb.

PREMIER'S MESSAGE FOR ORDER AND DUTY

"STAND FIRM. CARRY ON." is the essence of the personal message from Mr. Winston Churchill, the Prime Minister, to every man and woman in Britain, outlining their "order and duty" in the event of an invasion.

The message is the introduction to a leaflet, "Beating the invader," more than fourteen million copies of which will be distributed to the public next week.

Mr. Churchill's message says that if invasion comes "by far the greater part of the country need not be immediately involved."

"Even along our own coasts, the greater part will remain unaffected, but where the enemy lands, or tries to land, there will be the most violent fighting."

"Not only will there be battles when the enemy tries to come ashore, but afterwards there will also fall upon his landings very heavy British counter-attacks and all the time the lodgements will be under the heaviest attacks by British bombers."

Go When Told

"The fewer civilians or non-combatants there are in these areas the better—apart from the essential workers who must remain, so if you are advised by the authorities to leave the place where you live, is your duty to go elsewhere when you are told to leave. When the attack begins it will be too late to go and unless you receive definite instructions to move, your duty will then be to stay where you are."

"You will have to get into the safest place you can find and stay there until the battle is over."

"For all of you then your order and duty will be to 'stand firm'."

Roads Must Be Clear

Mr. Churchill's message continues that the same applies to the people inland if any considerable number of parachutists or air-borne troops are landed in their neighbourhood, and emphasizes that above all they must not encumber the roads.

"The Home Guard, supported by strong mobile columns, wherever the enemy's numbers require it, will immediately come to grips with the invaders and there is little doubt that they will soon destroy the invaders."

Throughout the rest of the country where no fighting is going on and where no close cannon or rifle fire can be heard, every one will govern his conduct by the second great order and duty, namely "carry on."

"IT MAY EASILY BE SOME WEEKS BEFORE THE INVADERS WILL HAVE BEEN TOTALLY DESTROYED, THAT IS TO SAY KILLED OR CAPTURED TO THE LAST MAN WHO HAVE LANDED ON OUR SHORES. MEANWHILE ALL WORK MUST BE CONTINUED TO THE UTMOST AND NO TIME LOST." — REUTER.

N.Z. Legation In U.S.

(SPECIAL TO "SUNDAY HERALD") Eight members of a New Zealand mission arrived in Los Angeles yesterday en route to Washington where they will establish a New Zealand Legation. The mission is headed by Mr. J. Gordon Coates, former New Zealand Premier.

Mr. Coates revealed that a Purchasing Bureau for defence supplies will also be established in Washington. — International News Service.

INDIA TO SUPPLY BLANKETS

It was announced in Lahore yesterday that the R.A.F. has placed an order for 170,000 blankets with the Punjab Industries Department. The order will be carried out with the help of cottage industries in Karnal district.

ULSTER RAISES CRITICAL ISSUE

THE NORTHERN IRELAND PREMIER, MR. ANDREWS, ARRIVED IN LONDON ON FRIDAY NIGHT WITH SEVERAL OF HIS CABINET MINISTERS.

Yesterday he discussed with Mr. Churchill the question of conscription in Northern Ireland. Before leaving Belfast, Mr. Andrews consulted with the Unionist Council which gave him a free hand and approval of any steps taken.

An official communique issued in Belfast says that Mr. Andrews had talks with Mr. Churchill yesterday.

Mr. Churchill, says the communique, welcomed the opportunity to hear the views of the Northern Ireland Government on conscription, which would receive careful consideration.

Eire's Anxiety

An official statement on the subject of conscription in Northern Ireland was issued in the Eire capital yesterday afternoon. The statement says:

"Following the conference yesterday between members of the Government and of the chief Opposition and Labour Parties, the Government met to-day to consider the situation regarding the application of conscription to the Six Counties."

It was announced subsequently that arrangements had been made to summon the Dail on Monday—teuter.

JAPAN AND BRITISH BLACK LIST

The Government has not yet discussed the British action in blacklisting 11 Japanese whalers and tankers, declared the official spokesman in Tokyo yesterday.

The spokesman personally deemed the move most unwise and professed himself at a loss to explain the reason for it.

The 11 vessels were placed on Britain's shipping blacklist by the British consulate in Los Angeles. In the official British Government notice, the Consulate said that by reason of their contravening British regulations, the British Government would impose all disabilities in their power on the trading of the mentioned vessels.

The vessels range in tonnage from 17,000 tons downwards.—Reuter.

LONDON'S WAR WEAPONS WEEK

Londoners had contributed £109,732,000 in the capital's War Weapons Week drive when the banks closed at noon yesterday. The objective was £100 millions, which was passed before noon on Friday.—Reuter.

IRAQ RALLYING TO REGENT

A message to the Regent of Iraq has been sent by Iraqis in Bahrain and sheikhs in the interior of Iraq, pledging support against Raschid Ali.—Reuter.

FOURTEEN MILLION LEAFLETS

Fourteen million leaflets entitled "Beating the invader off" will be distributed in Britain next week.

The leaflet, which carries instructions to the civil population as to their duty in the event of invasion, has as introduction a personal message from the Prime Minister, the essence of which is "stand firm and carry on." — British Wireless.

Anzac War Problems

The meeting between the Australian Premier, Mr. Menzies, and the Acting New Zealand Premier, Mr. Nash, at Auckland during Mr. Menzies' return to Australia from North America, gave a chance for further talks on war problems common to the two Dominions and on further cooperation between New Zealand and Australia.—Reuter.

RAID ON BENGHAZI

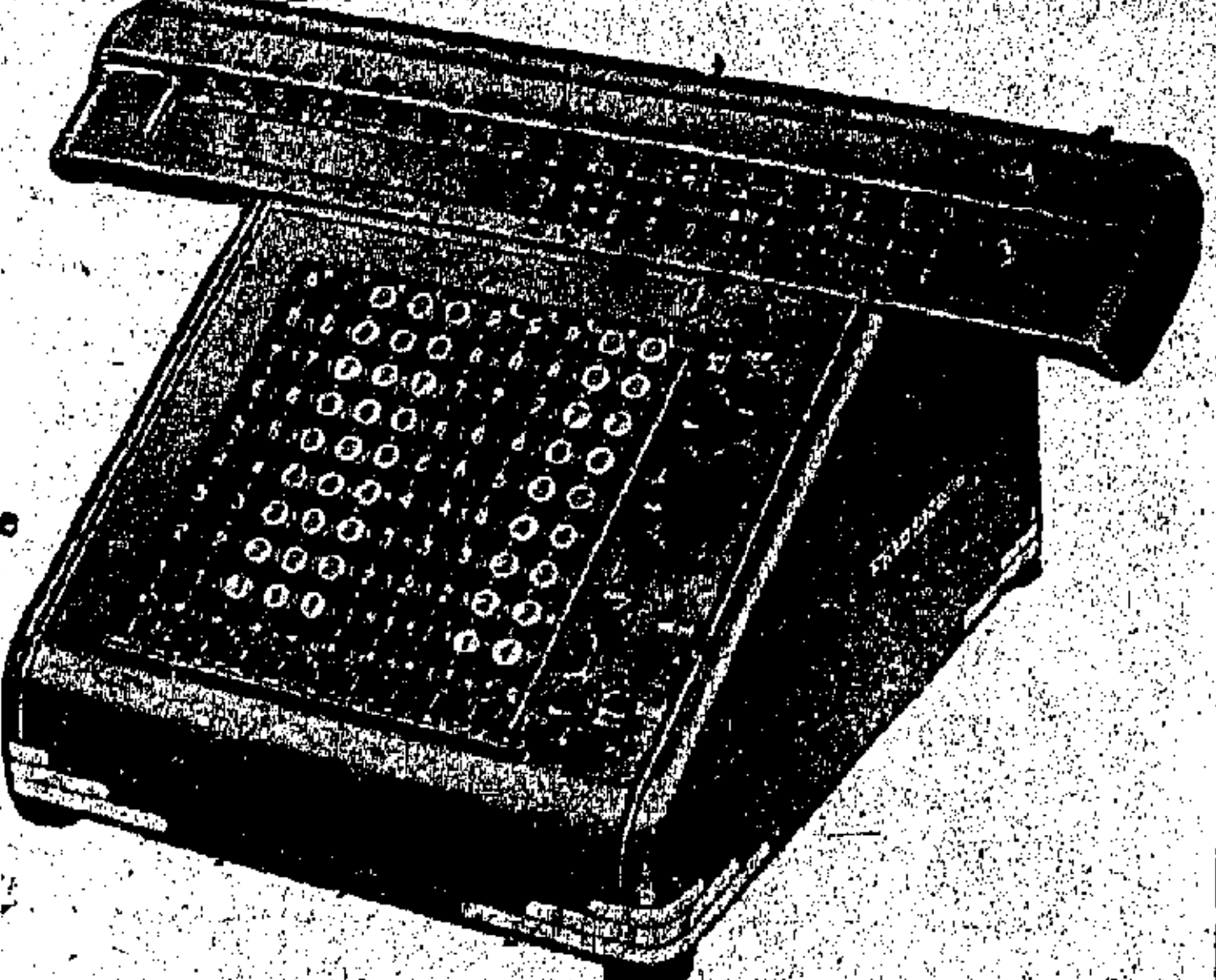
It was announced in Cairo that R.A.F. planes have made a further heavy raid on Benghazi. Although no details are yet available it is learned that heavy damage was inflicted.—Reuter.

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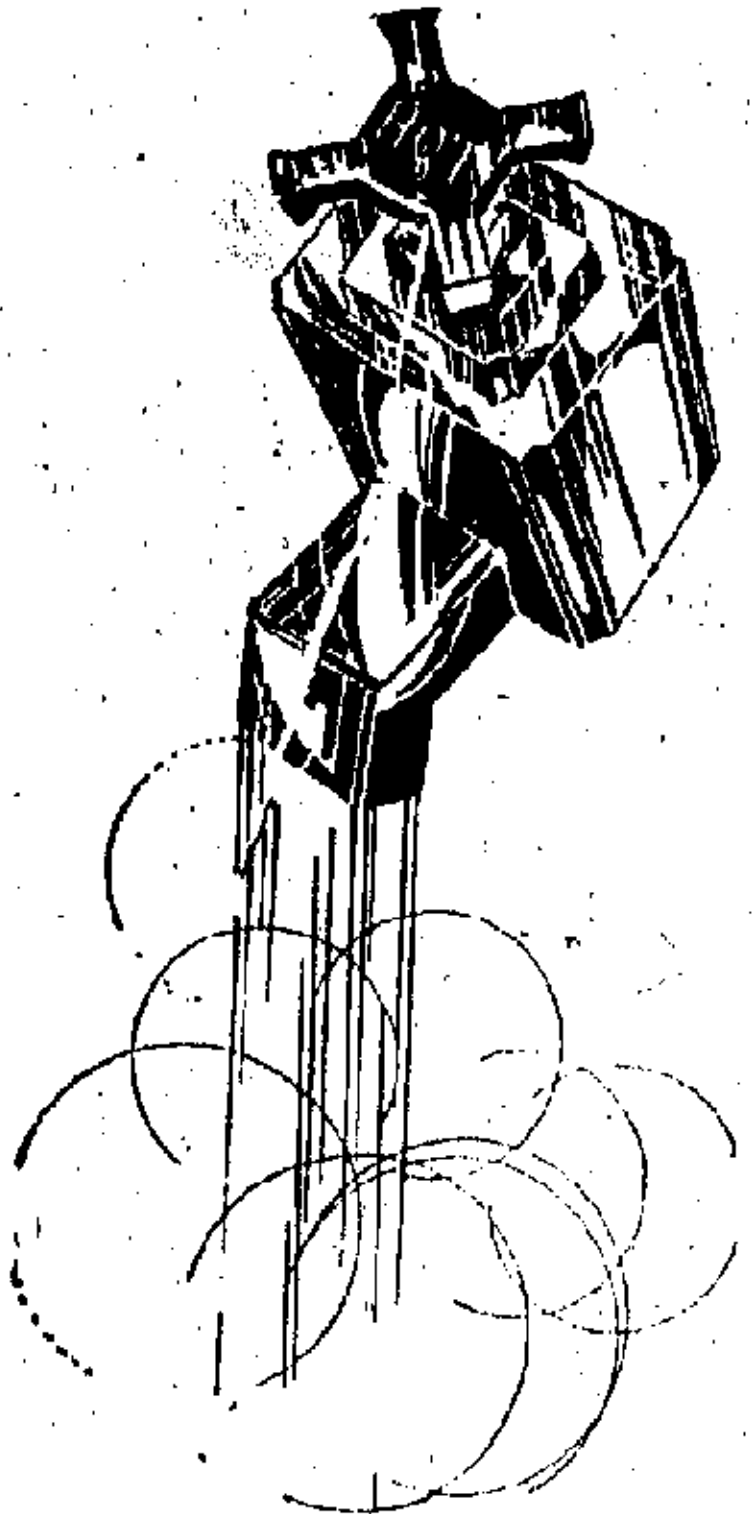
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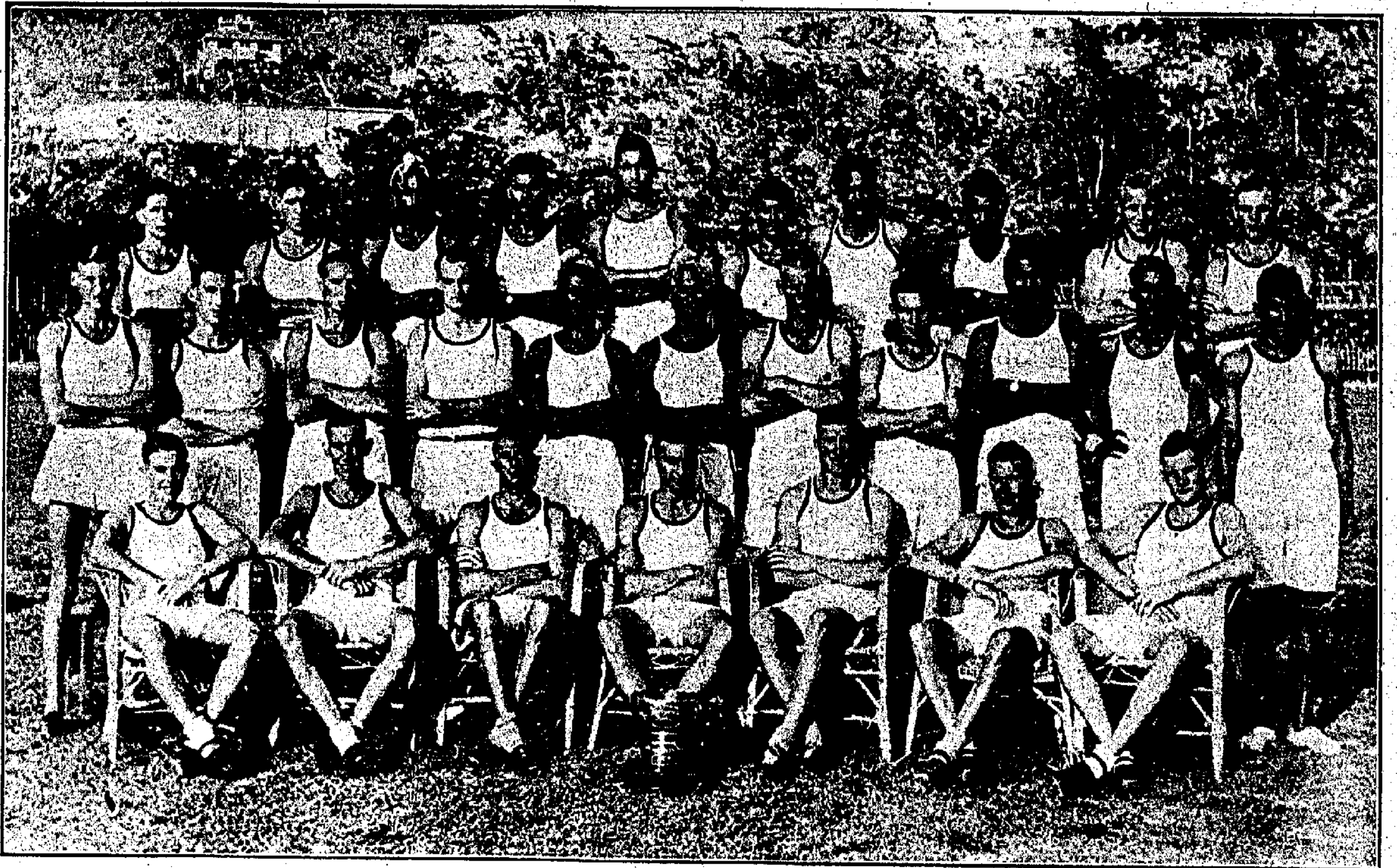
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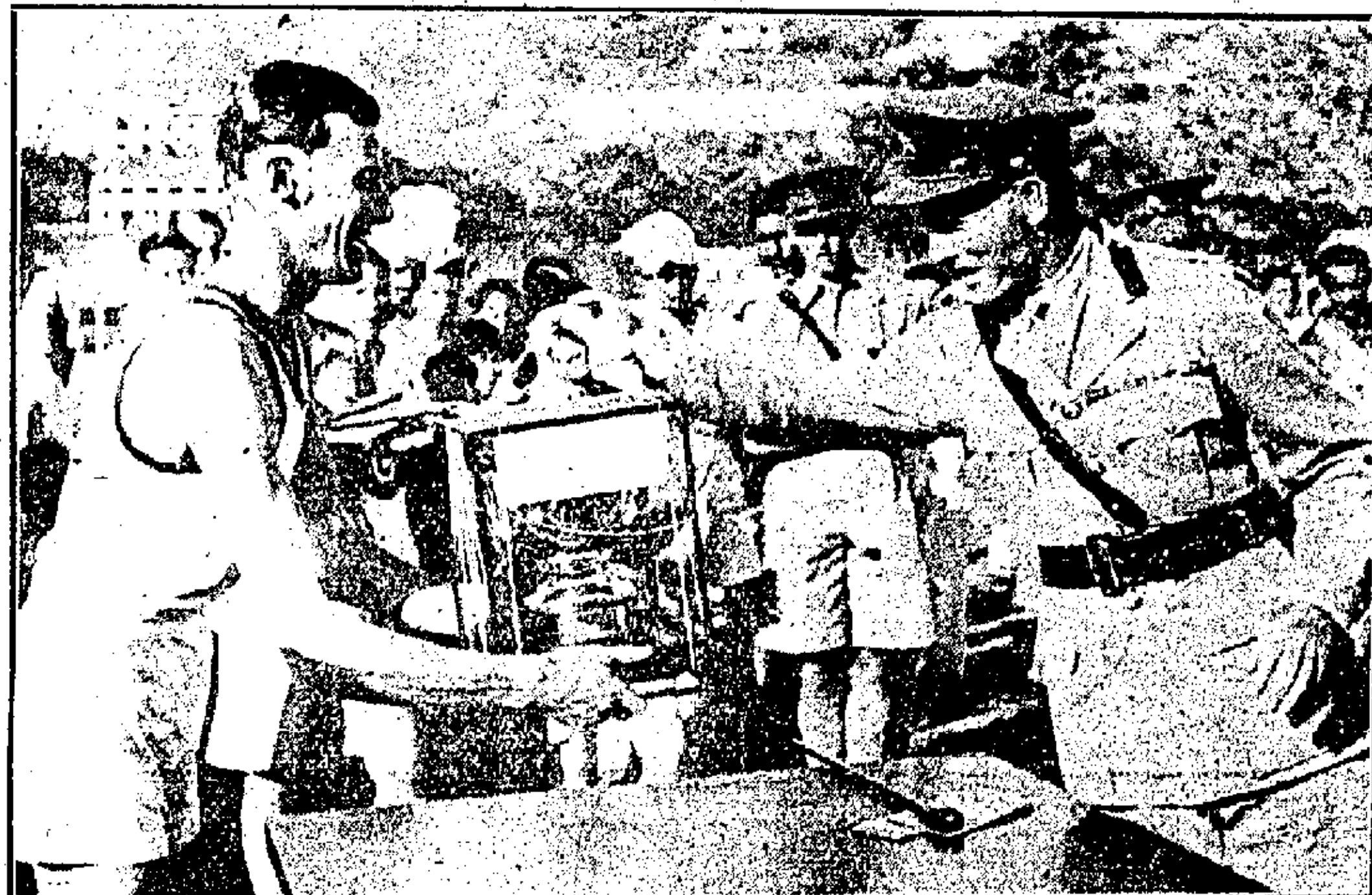


Brigadier J. T. W. Reeve addressing the gathering at the first athletic meeting between Army and Combined Chinese, which the former won by 32 points to 22, at Caroline Hill last Sunday. The aim of the meeting, said Brigadier Reeve, was two-fold: (1) to raise the standard of athletics in the Colony and (2) to improve the liaison between the Army and Chinese athletic associations.

Army Win "Chuk Hung Athletics" Cup



Group photograph of Army, who won nine out of 12 events on the programme.



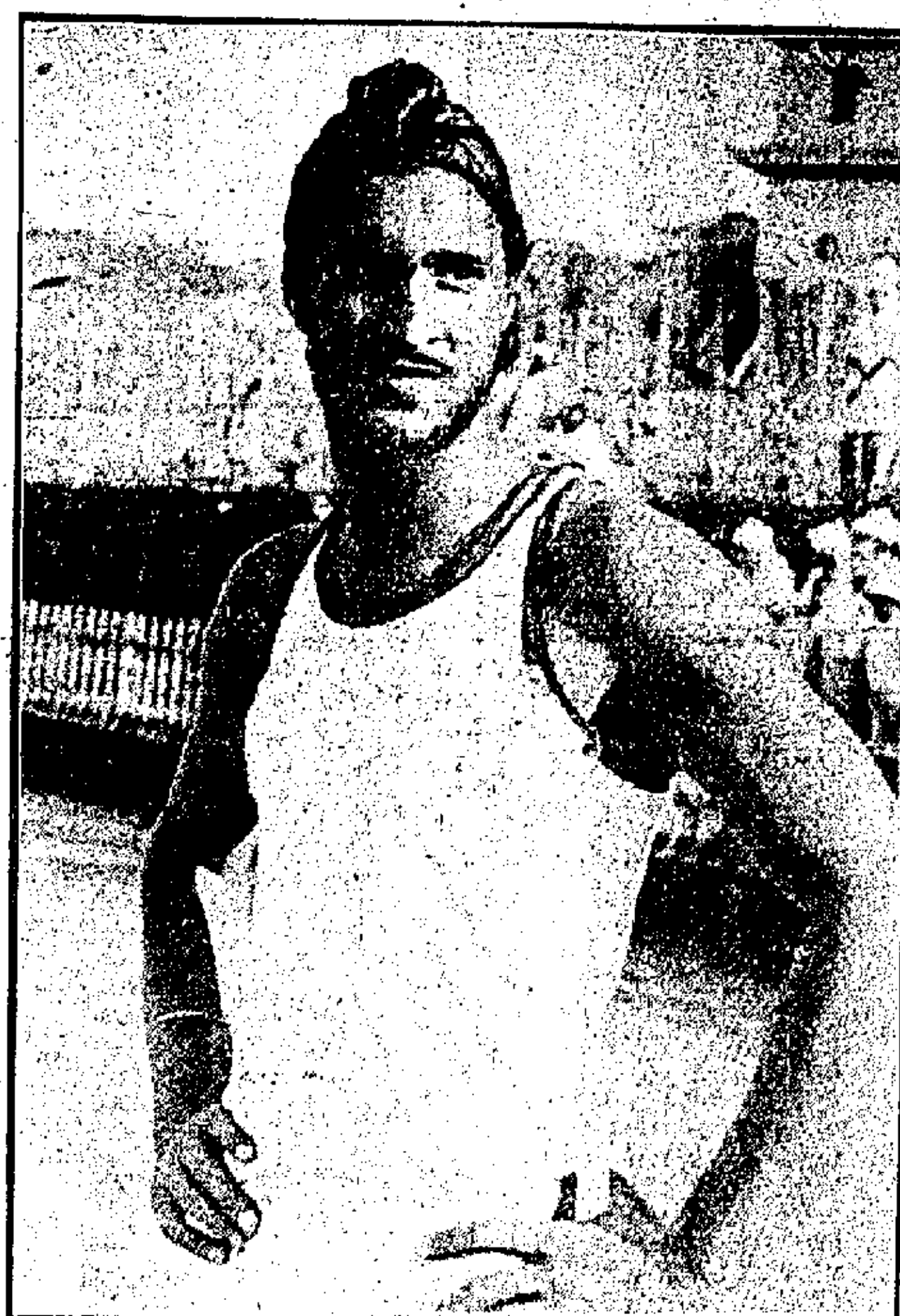
Lieut. W. D. Pollock, Captain of Army team, receiving the "Chuk Hung Athletics" Cup, donated by Mr. Ko Chuk-hung, well-known businessman, from Brigadier J. T. W. Reeve at the conclusion of the meeting.



L/Nalk Shingara Singh competing in the long jump event.



Gnr. Marshall hitting the tape in the 400 metres relay which Army won in 48 2/5 secs. Sgt. Marsh, Gnr. Parry and Gnr. Roche made up the team.



L/Nalk Shingara Singh, who with Cpl. Haidar Ali, won the long jump event for Army with a distance of 20 ft. 8 ins.



Lieut. R. E. Guest and Mr. Mok Hing snapped at the meeting.

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A BED-TIME STORY FOR CHILDREN:- FUNNY WHITE BALL

Jackie Bow Wow didn't want to go to school. The little puppy dog boy had no real reason for wanting to stay home. He just didn't feel like going to school.

"So I am not going," said Jackie to himself. He was in the bathroom of the dog house where he lived with his father, his mother and his brother Peetie. Jackie was cleaning his teeth.

"But I will clean my teeth very slowly," thought Jackie to himself. "I will brush each tooth 10 times—no, maybe I guess I'll brush each tooth 20 times. That will take me so long I will not have to go to school."

So Jackie slowly brushed his teeth and he brushed his teeth and he brushed his teeth, slower and slower. He laughed when he thought how his brother Peetie had quickly brushed his teeth. Then Peetie had said down the stair banister railing and was waiting to go to rectify his lessons to the Lady Mouse Teacher in the Hollow Tree School.

Smarter

"That He!" laughed Jackie to himself. "Peetie wasn't smart enough to think of brushing each tooth 20 times and making him-

By

Howard R. Garis

self so late he wouldn't have to go to school. I'm smarter than Peetie.

So Jackie kept on brushing his teeth, each one 20 times up and down and sideways and around and around as teeth should be brushed. But downstairs Peetie was waiting for his brother to join him and go to school. After a while Peetie called:

"Come on, Jackie! What's the matter? Aren't you going to school?"

To himself Jackie said: "No, I am not going to school."

To Peetie his brother, Jackie called down:

"Glig wud bong bosu kintoo smatch."

Mrs. Bow Wow, who was going to market to buy a bone to make some roast potato soup, heard this funny talk of Jackie's.

"What in the world is Jackie saying?" asked Mrs. Bow Wow of brother Peetie.

"Something about cleaning his teeth—he says it is going to take a long time," translated Jackie. "He had his brush in his mouth."

"That's why he talked so funny," Jackie is a good puppy dog to clean his teeth so carefully," said the lady dog. "I hope you cleaned yours, Peetie."

Peetie Leaves

"Yes, I did. But I didn't take all morning to do it like Jackie," said Peetie. Then he called to his brother: "I'm not going to wait all day for you. I'm not going to be late for school. I'm going."

"Wug goo buzz winks," came the words down stairs.



"So long, Ma."

"He says for me to go on and he'll catch up to me," translated Peetie. "I'm going, so long, Ma." "Oh, goodbye," answered Mrs. Bow Wow. So she went to the store. Peetie trotted to school and Jackie cleaned his teeth a long, long time. When he finally came down stairs, and slowly started for school it was very late.

"I'm not going to school!" decided Jackie. "If I come in late everybody will laugh at me and Miss Mouse will punish me. I'll not go to school. I'll take a run through the woods."

So Jackie took a run through the woods. He passed the ice cave which was the home of Mr. Whitewash, the Polar Bear gentleman. Out in front of the cave was a funny white ball. At least it was a white ball and it soon became funny. For Jackie, thinking it was a snowball, tried to pick it up. And then the white ball jumped up in the air and hit Jackie in the face. Something else happened, too.

You may read about it in the next story. That is if the tack hammer doesn't try to drive some nail polish on the back yard fence. (Released By The Bell Syndicate Inc.)

Fashions And Customs

There was once a Spanish Princess who was ashamed of her hips, because they were slightly malformed. So she persuaded the Court dressmaker to make a dress that would increase her charms and at the same time hide her hips. From that request the crinoline was born.

For a similar reason—sweeping dresses became the vogue. This time the dissatisfied princess was the daughter of Louis XI; and instead of hips, it was feet. She had very big feet and wore dresses long enough to cover them. Of course the French Court followed her example.

It was very easy to murder anyone who annoyed you, in the Middle Ages. Even if someone died suspiciously in your home while having a meal or a drink, all you needed was a little influence and wealth and the whole incident could be smoothed over.

Because of that it became customary to wait until the host had started to eat before the rest of the party began. This began the polite custom of waiting until the host has sat down before beginning a meal. In the custom of drinking toasts, the fact that the host drank first proved that the drink contained no poison. The same idea is behind the custom of pouring a little wine into your own glass before filling those of your guests.

Raising the hat is another custom that comes from the time when a man took his life in his hands everywhere he went. If he wore a suit of armour in those days, but he never raised his vizor unless he was sure he was among friends.

The buttons on a man's coat—quite a date from the time when Frederick the Great's soldiers used to wipe their noses on their cuffs. His Majesty ordered buttons on the sleeves to stop the practice. —Tit-Bits, London.

ALL life is now lived in suitcases. Time-bomb, or snatch-cases stand by our beds, lios, hammocks, or wherever we sleep; everyone goes around carrying possessions in one cluttered, cosy living room, thus saving heat and light, with a welcoming jumble of books, pictures and needlework and drinks and flowers (or rather the plants and palms which are now so much easier to obtain than the hothouse flowers of old), and photographs—yes, the many enforced separations have produced a spate of these personal belongings once more. ("That's one of her after she reached Montreal, the poppet.")

The question of blast is discussed endlessly; some say it should be humoured, and all doors left ajar, both night and day; others say it should be ignored; that way one, at least, escapes draughts. People who favour the former course are collecting old doorposts, leaden Punchinello, or the more solid Staffordshire Spaniels.

Those who are not kept from their own homes by time bombs and hopelessly shattered windows, find plenty to occupy their scant leisure. The usual daily maid scuttles home before the "evens," and since so many sort-of flats no longer provide ear, many wives and some husbands, a chancy atmosphere prevails. Useless to exel at one or two exotic dishes, and show-off over souffe or zabaglione, for no meal can be planned ahead. You take what you can get, and make what you can of it, very often having to cook on an open fire, too. Onions being as scarce as peaches, even the most elegant cook can no longer bask at hot-pots or stews as dinner-party fare.

Cooking is now a major topic of conversation, and being the blitz to it, explicit experts being strenuously avoided as bomb-bores. Some amateur cooks go around scribbling in note books, and collect all sorts of cheat-recipes, that their maid can prepare at start off, leaving them to take it out of the oven with false air of achievement. Constance Spry, that most creative of women, now cooks with the enthusiasm and perfection associated with all her ventures; more-over she cooks from the fundamental housewife's upwards.

In spite of, or rather because of, the bombardment, London's big hotels are crowded out. They have acquired the air of luxury liners, their patrons, or passengers, signing on for a night's voyage or longer, for an endlessly protracted, portless voyage. Some people sign on by day, and so get special rates and safer accommodation on decks A and B, or first floor and basement. Others go to dine, and stay away for the night, caught by a particularly pleasant bar, or a particularly pleasant bar, or a particularly pleasant bar.

More and more women are taking over the jobs of men who have been called up. For a similar reason—sweeping dresses became the vogue. This time the dissatisfied princess was the daughter of Louis XI; and instead of hips, it was feet. She had very big feet and wore dresses long enough to cover them. Of course the French Court followed her example.

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The buttons on a man's coat—quite a date from the time when Frederick the Great's soldiers used to wipe their noses on their cuffs. His Majesty ordered buttons on the sleeves to stop the practice. —Tit-Bits, London.

Here's trick in applying polish for a pedicure: Bring it well over the edge of the big toenail and down under the tip. This makes a completely smooth edge and will save disasters to your stockings. To relax the feet and ward off polish smears, place cotton pads between all five toes when you're applying polish.—Peggy Sege in Smart Magazine.

To cleanse the dust from her hair between shampoos, Lucille Ball moistens cotton with a little cologne, places the cotton in her hair brush, then brushes her hair thoroughly. Wendy Barrie encourages the wave in her hair by dampening it slightly with cologne, deepening the wave on top, then pinning up the ends in curls. The cologne dries quickly, leaves a faint fragrance when the hair is brushed out.

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AN EASY way to get into your girdle is to put it on upside down and inside out. Of course, don't wear it that way, but turn it in that manner to get into it, pull it well up over the largest part of the hips, and then the smaller waist section can be slipped on much easier. Works equally well for girdles or all-in-ones. Saves wear and tear on the garment and on the disposition. —Department Store Selling.

THE WAY THINGS ARE...

One way and another, odd's the word, the way things are in London, to-day.

worn now. The reason? People are having their finest stones all collected and re-set into one piece, a portable fortune which they take around everywhere. All their eggs in one basket. The same parties sit at the same tables. . . . there are the same faces. . . . cabinet ministers, actresses, great musicians, great beauties, big-business men, "ice girls," war lords, over-lords and

quests now. Just let them sleep. What with the fulfilment of newspapers and the post, and all the frustrations and delays attendant on telephoning, and with the radio pinging on and off the air, according to enemy action, each fresh guest is "bombed" with questions. (Is it really true about Lavinia? What is he now? Who saw them last? How do you cook without gas or electricity? Are there any shops—parties? What do you wear, do, think, say. . . .)

Everyone goes out shooting for their pots, with soldiers for butlers, impudently cheerful affairs compared to the sacred sporting solemnity of some pre-war shoots. The spirit of neighbourliness grows. Several friends club together and share house, or take cottages in the same village, and share governesses for their children and petrol for their cars. Invererate bridge players organise bridge parties farther afield, and take it in turns to drive around, in a sort of circular tour, picking up the players from village to village. The narrow country lanes are blocked with young mothers trundling their babies in smart prams that, in other days, would have graced the Park, guided by implacable Nannies.

Country-dwellers still dress in the evening, usually in long, warm wool dresses or housecoats. By day they scour the nearby towns, most on bicycles, or in the resuscitated pony cart, searching for pretty bargains. . . . choose their clothes from sketches and swatches posted to them from the London dress-makers. (Molyneux is doing a brisk trade this way.) Some come up to town for one fitting—but the short days make it so much of a scramble that many dispense with fittings altogether. Some husbands turn protective and discourage their wives venturing to London at all, undertaking, by way of compensation, to do the shopping themselves, on their leave. Fortnum's is often crowded with bewildered-looking Guardsmen strayed away from their more usual environment of the wine department to struggle with the intricacies of "ladies' wear"—under, as well as over. (Well, she did say pink. . . . I'm afraid I've lost the list, but I know it has sort of cross bits, and does, up in some odd strictly according to directions given for, although they are harmless to the skin, if you do not cover all the neck, upper chest and face, you will look odd. In experimenting with one or two of the shades I found that I had to dilute them with water before I applied it. Those of you who cannot get a change of skin colour, can fool your friends by tinting your skin any desired shade of tan. Remember too, that your lipstick and rouge must harmonise with the deeper skin tone—those you have been using for your lily white face will never do!)

Use a foundation preparation at least one shade darker than the natural tone of your skin—one with plenty of warm pink tones in it. Your powder should be a bit lighter than the foundation, with fewer pink or red tones in it. By all means do not destroy the translucent, natural look of a skin by coating it too heavily. Be sure the foundation has "set" before powdering or otherwise your skin will look blotchy. Select lipsticks which have clear colouring—not the rust shades, nor the bluish shades.

Yes, one way and another, odd's the word, the way things are, to-day.

foreign princes, as well as a sprinkling of dowager grannies, up for the night—perhaps to see the dentist, or collect winter clothes for all the evacuee grand-children, besieged by question friends and relations, and holding court, surprising in full evening dress. It needs the pen of Vicki Baum or Arnold Bennett to describe this grand hotel. After dark, nothing stops enthusiastic bridge hands and gammoners. If the electricity suddenly fails they continue by candle-light, more fortunate than those music-lovers whose electric radiograms were stifled in the middle of a Bach Fantasia. Scrap books are entered up as passionately as log-books. Some people read aloud. Realists are enjoying that entertaining book, The Long Week-end, Robert Graves' and Alan Hodge's ruthless survey of the last fifteen years, full of the forgotten, better forgotten, actions and incidents of those miserable, muddled years. Escapologists and lovers of pure joyfulness are luxuriating in Sachverell Sitwell's essay in the nostalgic, his entertainment of the imagination, Sacred and Profane Love, a pendant to The Dance of the Quick and Dead, to be savoured as treasured. And everyone is enjoying Kenneth Allott's Life of Jules Verne, that fantastic, prophetic genius.

In the country, life is keyed lower, slower. Every house is full to bursting. Guest-rooms are turned into dormitories, when evacuees, the families' children and grandchildren, cousins and second cousins are all crammed in. Some people are housing not only other people's children, but their art treasures too. "Darling, could you take Nanny and Baby and my Dali and Jim's corgi? . . . Oh! Nanny and Baby can shake down anywhere."

Week-end guests arrive at all hours of the day and night most often having high-minded part of the way. One of the hostess's chief problems is to synchronise everyone's arrival so that one trip to the station meets the lot. The guest who presses a little purple stretch of rations into her hostess's outstretched hands is doubly welcome. (No need to entertain you!

Don't open cans or chop ice in the sink, or you will damage the plumbing. And if you leave coffee grounds or tea leaves in the sink for any length of time, they will make stains that will be hard to remove.

Group small pictures together. One small picture alone is not important enough for wall decoration. . . . Place large pieces of furniture parallel to the wall, not cater-corner, but arrange them to break the monotony of the floor line.

Scotch Eggs are a favorite dish in Ireland, according to Actor George Brent. Fry eggs slightly on both sides, then dip them in a mixture made of a half cup each of chopped ham, bread crumbs and milk plus the yolk of one egg and a dash of mustard. Fry eggs again and serve them with a leafy salad.

New uses for vinegar: Remove paint from glass with a solution of strong, hot vinegar. . . . Add lustre to painted woodwork, putting a little vinegar in the wash water. . . . Restore the sheen to silk that has been frequently washed by adding vinegar to the last rinse water. . . . Brighten highly polished furniture that has become dull by wiping it with a solution made with a quart of water and a tablespoon of vinegar. Be sure to rub with the grain.

A "Talking" Mirror

A MIRROR that "talks"—and projects the shopper into a room to flatter her individual coloring—is featured in the Alexander, Smith Carpet Company Colours exhibit in New York. The "talking" mirror is perhaps the most intriguing novelty in an exhibit which introduces a different idea in decorating—rooms designed as flattering backgrounds for individual coloring. The mirror reduces the shopper to one eighth normal size and shows her successfully in five miniature rooms, each planned for a specific color type: blonde, brunette, brown-hair, silver-gray, etc. (She is able to "try on" rooms as she does hats and dresses—to decide which one does most for her. —Display World.

Some girls might want to go native and wear a splashy print gown, and a chrysanthemum in the hair as does JOAN PERRY, Columbia Star. Such a dress calls for deep-toned skin.



HOW STARS TINT TOO PALE SKIN

A skin pale as a magnolia blossom may have some poetic value in books, but in reality, it appears lifeless and uninteresting unless it is made up artfully. The most beautiful skin, according to Hollywood make-up artists, is one which has pink undertones. If these are not in your skin, the same glowing effect can be achieved through proper diet and certain make-up tricks.

Use a foundation preparation at least one shade darker than the natural tone of your skin—one with plenty of warm pink tones in it. Your powder should be a bit lighter than the foundation, with fewer pink or red tones in it. By all means do not destroy the translucent, natural look of a skin by coating it too heavily. Be sure the foundation has "set" before powdering or otherwise your skin will look blotchy. Select lipsticks which have clear colouring—not the rust shades, nor the bluish shades.

Diet Tips

A diet routine similar to the one Miriam Hopkins followed during the filming of her recent picture, will help to brighten sallow complexions. Lemon juice in warm water was taken each morning before breakfast. Miriam drank plenty of milk, ate vegetable salads, fruits, lean meats, baked potatoes (beets only on Sundays) and she got plenty of night rest.

Good Colours For Sallow Skin

Girls with sallow skin should never wear yellow or purple. Those shades emphasise the yellow tone of your skin. Choose, instead, white, black, all blues, blue-greens such as turquoise, and don't be afraid of red. It is one of the best colours for sallow skin providing you carefully select the two or three shades of red which particularly flatter you. Then key your make-up to the shades you select.

Liquid Tints

Some stars, and many other women, have greatly added to the beauty of their skin tone by freely using a liquid skin tint. This brand of colouring comes in eight or nine shades, ranging from the slightly deeper than flesh tone to the deep red-brown of the gypsy skin. Care must be taken, however, to tint them strictly according to directions given for, although they are harmless to the skin, if you do not cover all the neck, upper chest and face, you will look odd. In experimenting with one or two of the shades I found that I had to dilute them with water before I applied it. Those of you who cannot get a change of skin colour, can fool your friends by tinting your skin any desired shade of tan. Remember too, that your lipstick and rouge must harmonise with the deeper skin tone—those you have been using for your lily white face will never do!

PALE BLUE STOCKINGS

PALE blue woollen stockings are to be the next fashion fad for women.

This colour has been chosen by Yorkshire woollen manufacturers and experts of the British Colour Council, who are planning to make woollen stockings more attractive. Other stockings will be embroidered with flowers and other designs. Those already in the market are of ribbed wool in reds, yellows, royal blue and emerald green, which harmonise with the new booties now becoming so popular. Colour experts are also interested in a new rayon fabric that may be applied to artificial silk stockings, and may prove the scientists' answer to the problem of stopping "that ladder."

—Reynolds News, London.

Michel

THE LIPSTICK THAT CAN'T BE COPIED!

Try this truly luxurious lipstick. There is no higher quality lipstick obtainable and no more divinely flattering shades. Blonds, Cherrys, Brunettes, Vids, Scarlett, Raspberry, and Cyclamen.

THREE SIZES: DE LUXE, LARGE, POPULAR

Enhance your loveliness by using our Michel beautifiers, Michel Rouge for the eyelashes and Michel Face Powder.

SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY OFFER

Messrs. UNITED TRADERS, York Bldg., Hong Kong, enclose 30 cents for introductory size Michel Lipstick in shade.

Name Address

FOR YOUR BEAUTY'S SAKE

Here's trick in applying polish for a pedicure: Bring it well over the edge of the big toenail and down under the tip. This makes a completely smooth edge and will save disasters to your stockings. To relax the feet and ward off polish smears, place cotton pads between all five toes when you're applying polish.—Peggy Sege in Smart Magazine.

To cleanse the dust from her hair between shampoos, Lucille Ball moistens cotton with a little cologne, places the cotton in her hair brush, then brushes her hair thoroughly. Wendy Barrie encourages the wave in her hair by dampening it slightly with cologne, deepening the wave on top, then pinning up the ends in curls. The cologne dries quickly, leaves a faint fragrance when the hair is brushed out.

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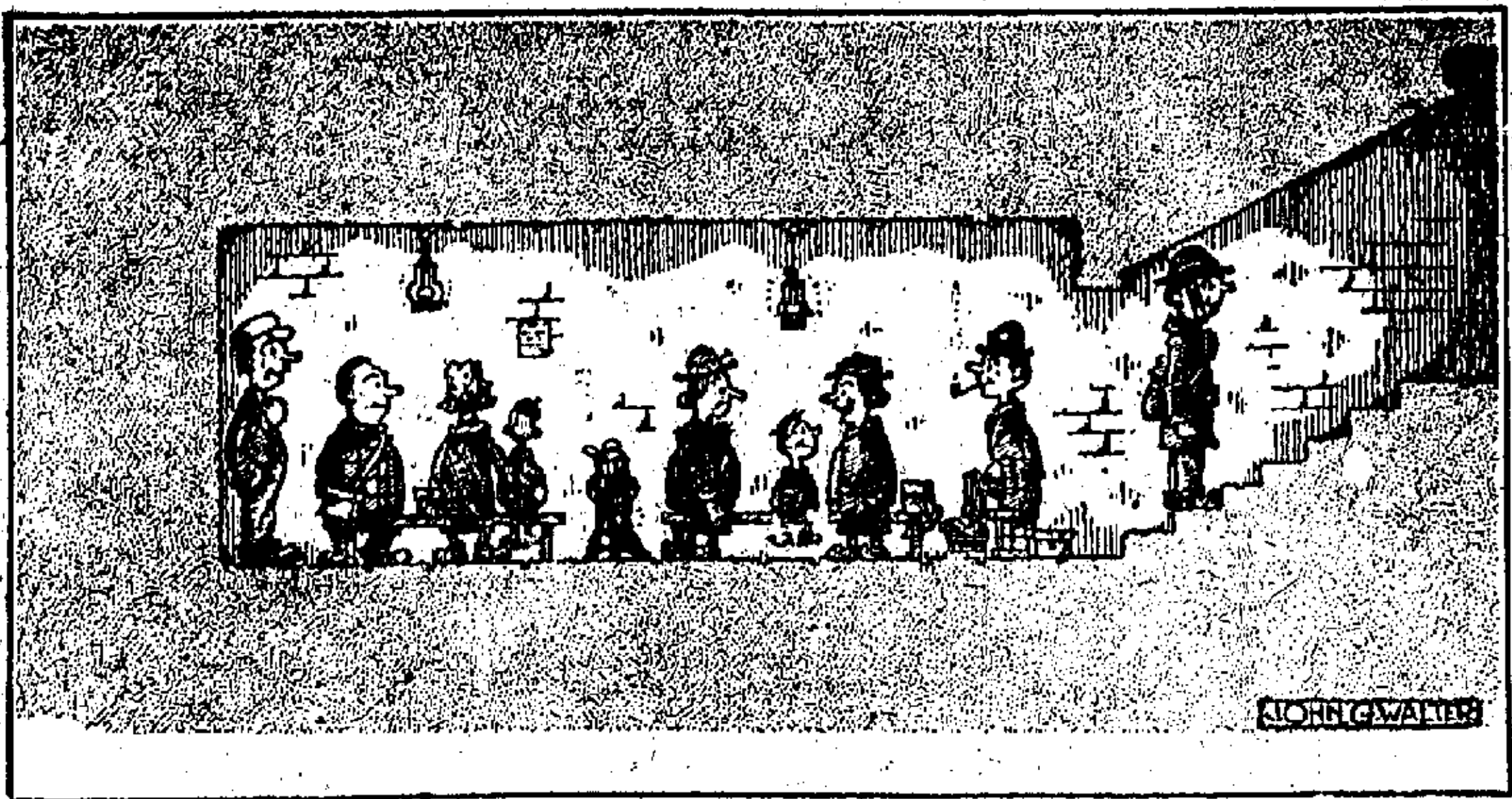
Here is a novel idea that should prove popular with girls who have their meekfolk in the Forties. A regimental badge tied to the ankle with a piece of coloured ribbon. (Fox Photo, Copyright)

Yardley LAVENDER

For Daytime Daintiness and on all outdoor occasions the Yardley Lavender is the chosen perfume of fashionable women everywhere. Its fresh, clean fragrance is like no other—gay, young and lovely—and a charming air of delicacy and refinement is the gift of its wistful beauty.

Yardley English Lavender—in crystal bottles—Lavender Soap, Bath Salts, Talcum, Brilliantine, etc. Also illustrated are the famous Bond Street Powder, English Complexion Cream and Lipstick, some of the essentials of the Yardley Way to Beauty.

From all good chemists and stores.



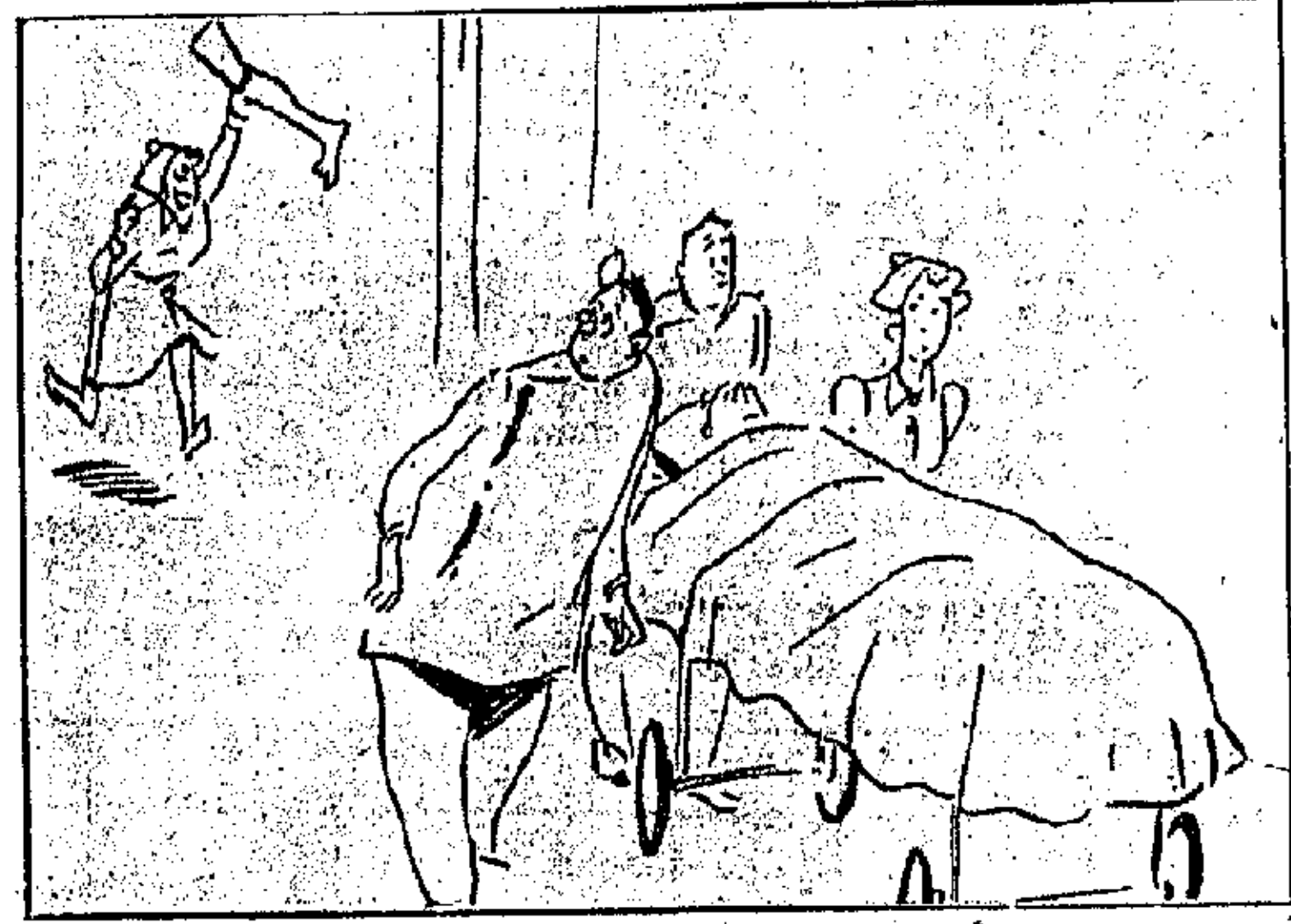
"Do your imitation of a bomb dropping, Alfie, and give the lady a good laugh!" — Tit-Bits, London.

JEST-A-MINUTE

'TIS BETTER
Oh, mother, may I go out to swim?
Why not, my darling daughter,
You're so damned near naked
anyhow.
You'd look better in the water.

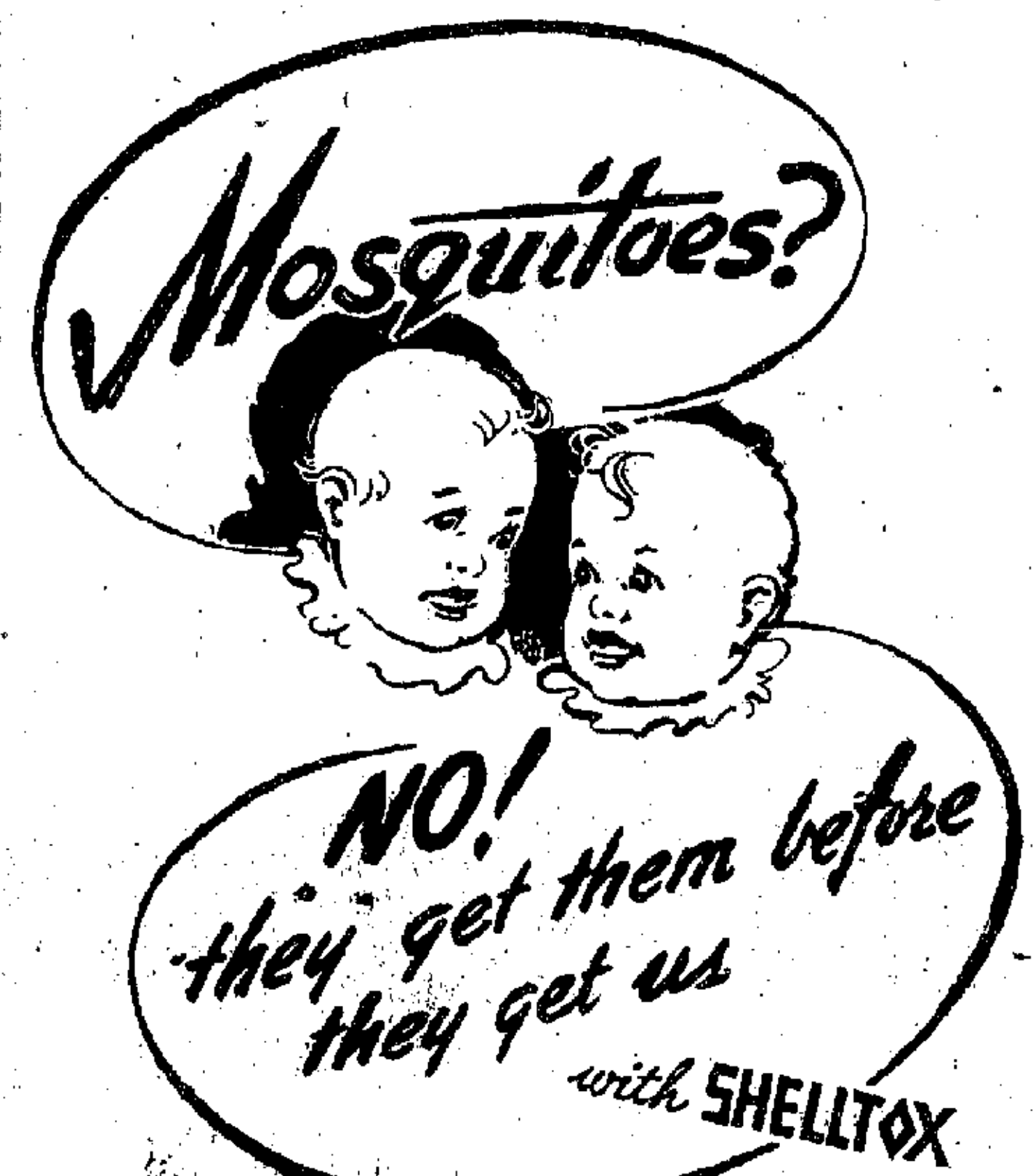
POSIT-VE PROOF
"Are you positive that the defendant was drunk?" asked the judge.
"No doubt," growled the officer.
"Why are you so certain?"
"Well," replied the officer, "I saw him put a penny in the patrol box on Fourth Street, then look up at the clock on the Presbyterian Church and shout: 'Gosh, I've lost fourteen pounds!'"

QUESTION OF TIME
There came a loud knock on the door.
The doctor, who had just sought himself for a nap, got to his feet.
"What is it?" he asked the man at the door.
"I've been bitten by a dog," said the man, unhappily.
"Well, you know that my hours of consultation are between twelve and three."
"Yes," growled the patient, "but the dog didn't know. He bit me at twenty to four."



"Oh, Doctor Sheehan —" — Judge, U.S.A.

SHELLTOX
Household Insect Spray



SHELLTOX KILLS ALL INSECTS.
MOSQUITOES
CICKROACHES
SILVERFISH
FLIES
ANTS ETC.
THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO.
SHELL HOUSE.

THE ART OF GENERALSHIP

III.—SOLDIERS AND STATESMEN
IN WAR-TIME
KEYS OF MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING

By Sir Archibald Wavell

PREVIOUS ARTICLES APPEARED
LAST SUNDAY AND THE
SUNDAY BEFORE

MY third lecture deals with the relations of higher commanders to their masters, the statesmen who direct them. This is difficult, and controversial ground. As we are concerned with relations between soldiers and statesmen, we are not happy in the late War. Broadly speaking the politicians charged the soldiers with narrowness of outlook and professional pedantry, while the soldier was inclined to ascribe many of his difficulties to "political interference." This friction between civil and military is, comparatively speaking, a new factor in war, and is a feature of democracy, not of autocracy.

In old times the difference between civil and military was narrow, in fact soldiers and statesmen were usually interchangeable. In the history of classical Greece you may recall the story of Cleon and Nicias in the Peloponnesian war between Athens and Sparta. The demagogue Cleon, leader of the opposition, criticised the conservative Nicias. The latter, thinking to corner his opponent, turned on him with a challenge: "Go you then and take command and see if you can do any better." Unfortunately for Nicias, and unfortunately for Athens in the long run, Cleon accepted the challenge and won a striking, though lucky, victory. In ancient Rome an indispensable qualification for command in the field was to have passed through all the ranks of the magistracy—i.e., of the civil administration of the State. Generals, when required, were chosen from the heads of the Civil Service. If you read the "Lays of Ancient Rome" in your younger days you may remember how, according to Macaulay, the fathers of the city, on an emergency arising, came to the very sensible decision that—

In seasons of great peril
"Tis good that one bear sway
Then choose we a dictator
Whom all men shall obey."

And let him be dictator
For six months and no more,
And have a Master of the
Knights
And axes twenty-four.

All very simple, you see. It would perhaps be easier for Europe if dictators were still selected for the same period.

Marlborough
The history of Hannibal perhaps provides the first striking example of a general's plans being ruined by political neglect, from one of the earliest democracies. For many years, rulers of States usually led their armies into the field (e.g., Alexander the Great, and, of course, no question of political interference arises). Marlborough was in a peculiar position. Besides Commander-in-Chief of the army, he was virtually Foreign Minister, and directed the foreign policy of the country from his headquarters. He also, at his zenith, practically exercised the powers of the Prime Minister.

On the right, form platoon!" — "The bunch of recruits shuffled round, got in one another's way, and at last into some sort of order. Then they looked at the sergeant hopefully. Perhaps they'd done it correctly."

ON WITH THE DANCE
The sergeant glared at them with eyes that threatened to fall out. Three times he tried to speak, and failed. When at last he succeeded, his voice was hoarse and broken.

DEAF
A certain judge, who is deaf, was hearing a case in which both plaintiff and defendant were also deaf.

COMPLICATIONS
The doctor was interviewing the last patient in his office when a woman rushed in crying: "Doctor! Doctor! Come quickly. My husband has swallowed a mouse!"

NO!
"they get them before they get us with SHELLTOX"

THIRTY YEARS LATER
As the master of the house smoked his pipe the old gardener was busy at his digging. Suddenly the old chap straightened up with a jerk, seemed to think hard for a minute, then gave the spade a vicious kick.

THE DIFFERENCE
"Do you know the difference between a popular girl and an unpopular one?"
"Yes, and no."

OUT OF SIGHT
Wife (of dimory): "What do you think of my new decollete gown?"
Husband: "I shall have to wait till you get up from the table, my love."

PUT OFF
"I want to be prearranged at the next corner," said the Negro passenger to the bus conductor.

in such a way as to believe it, of your recently saying that both the Army and the Government needed a dictator. Of course it was not for this, but in spite of it, that I have given you the command. Only those generals who gain successes can set up as dictators. What I now ask of you is military success, and I will risk the dictatorship. The Government will support you to the utmost of its ability, which is neither more nor less than it has done and will do for all commanders. I much fear that the spirit which you have decided to infuse into the Army of this country, and the confidence from him will now turn upon you. I shall assist you as far as I can to put it down. Neither you nor Napoleon, if he were alive again, could get any good out of an army while such a spirit prevails in it; and now beware of rashness. Beware of rashness, but with energy and sleepless vigilance go forward and give us victories.

Doesn't that strike you as the letter that only a great man and a wise man could have written? Lincoln did not find in "Fighting Joe Hooker" the general he wanted. It was Ulysses Grant whom he eventually selected as his Commander-in-Chief, and then he trusted him through thick and thin, though he, Grant, suffered many reverses and had often very heavy casualties. To a critic who alleged that Grant drank, he replied by asking him to ascertain his brand of whisky so that he could send a case to some of his other generals. This recalls the reply of George III to one of his Ministers who described Wolfe (who took Quebec) as mad. "I wish to heavens he would bite some of my other generals."

In the campaigns of 1868 and 1870 the ruler William and his Chancellor Bismarck accompanied General Headquarters in the field, so that all questions of policy could be dealt with directly. As you may remember, there was a serious difference of opinion between Moltke and Bismarck over the bombardment of Paris, which was decided on the spot by King William.

We now come to the Great War. I have not the time to go into all the controversies and errors of soldiers and statesmen in the long struggle. They were not all on the British side by any means. The German military command possibly lost the war by insisting on the unrestricted submarine campaign, and thus bringing in America, against the advice of the civil ministers. Compare this with Sir Edward Grey's careful handling of the blockade so as not to offend American susceptibilities, in spite of the objections of the sailors.

Mr. Lloyd George
The chief and bitterest controversy centres round Mr. Lloyd George and Sir William Robertson, who were, as you know, practically always at odds. A great pity, they might have made a fine combination had Robertson been a little more pliant and Lloyd George a little less opinionated.

Robertson made the error of treating the Prime Minister's strategic ideas with scant courtesy, instead of explaining in what respect they were faulty. And where Mr. Lloyd George went wrong was not in his general strategic conceptions, which were often excellent, but in his lack of knowledge of the mechanics of war—i.e., of the time it took to transport troops from one place to another, of the influence of climate, geography, and so forth. For instance, he had an idea of borrowing troops from France in the winter, when large-scale operations were impossible, using them to knock out the Turk in Palestine, and transferring them to France by spring. He did not realise the time and effort required to transport even one or two divisions from France to Palestine: that the lines of communication in Palestine would require complete remodelling—a matter of several months—before extra divisions could be supplied at the front; and that although Palestine was in the Eastern Mediterranean, its winter climate was almost as unfavourable to operations as France.

Similarly with his ideas of turning the iron wall in the West by operations through Italy or Serbia. The idea of turning a flank was perfectly correct, but the facilities for movement and supply were quite inadequate. If you will take the position of the Central Powers in the late War as a circle and draw to the circumference the lines of communication from both inside and outside the circle, you will, I think, be persuaded that the only front on which the Allies could fight the Central Powers on reasonably even terms as regards communications was on the Western Front. Our tactical methods on that front may have been, in fact, crude and wasteful, but Sir William Robertson's basic idea, that owing to questions of communications we were forced to make our main effort on that front, was, I am sure, right.

An Essential Condition
That brings me back to the point I tried to make in my first lecture, that it is knowledge of the mechanics of war, not of the principles of strategy, that distinguishes a good leader from a bad. Now what lessons can we draw from these scattered instances I have given you. Interchangeability between the statesman and the soldier passed for ever, I fear, in the last century. The German professionalised the heads of war, and modern inventions, by increasing its technicalities, have specialised it. It is much the same with politics, professionalised by democracy. No longer can one man hope to exercise both callings, though both are branches of the same craft, the government of men and the ordering of human affairs. In acquiring proficiency in his branch the politician has many advantages over the soldier; he is always in the field while the soldier's opportunities of practising his trade

in peace are few and artificial; he may be compared to a man learning to be a M.F.H. by practice on an electric hare in a riding school, varied by an occasional dog-hunt in the open (large-scale manoeuvres). The politician, who has to persuade and confute, must keep an open and flexible mind, accustomed to criticism and argument; the mind of the soldier, who commands and obeys without question is apt to be fixed, drilled, and attached to definite rules. I will not take the comparison further; that each should understand the other better is essential for the conduct of modern war.

The Soldier's Error
But how is this knowledge to be acquired? The only keys are a thoughtful study of the past, a receptive mind in the present, and when the occasion comes, a patient understanding of each other's difficulties. The soldier is apt to disregard or underrate the statesman's difficulties. I remember one of our present politicians giving an apt illustration of this tendency. He instanced a soldier's impatience at the slowness of the statesman to implement some political measure which was agreed to be essential, say compulsory conscription. "Why not do it at once," says the soldier. The politician might retort thus: "When you come to a river line defended by the enemy, which you must cross to reach your objective, do you assault it forthwith? Or course not, the soldier will reply; it is essential to reconnoitre the position, the artillery, to construct bridges, to draw the enemy's attention away from the point of crossing, and so on. Just so, says the politician, so must I prepare public opinion, anticipate objections, draw up a measure which will be fair to all classes, arrange for the medical examination of men liable, decide on exemptions, and so forth."

My three lectures are done. All I have hoped to do in them is to persuade you to a flesh-and-blood study and understanding of military history, and that you are not a matter of diagrams, principles, or rules. The higher commander who goes to Field Service Regulations for tactical guidance inspires about as much confidence as the doctor who turns to a medical dictionary for his diagnosis. And no method of education, no system of promotion, no amount of commonsense ability is of value unless the leader has in him the root of the matter—the fighting spirit. Whatever mistakes they committed, however they differed from each other, the great Leaders of the War, civil or military, such as Clemenceau, Foch, Lloyd George, Earl Haig, had this in common, an unconquerable spirit. As one of them has said: "No battle was ever lost they differed in the way they fought it, but the first and true function of the leader, never to think the battle or the cause lost. The ancient Romans put up a statue to the general who saved them in one of

Rome's darkest hours, with this inscription: "Because he did not despair of the Republic."

One word more. The pious Greek when he had set up altars to all the great gods by name, added one more altar, "To the Unknown God." So whenever we speak and think of the great captains and set up our military altars to Hannibal and Napoleon and Marlborough and such-like, let us add one more altar, "To the Unknown Leader," that is, to the good company, platoon or section leader, who carries forward his men or holds his post, and often falls unknown. It is these who in the end do most to win wars. The British have been a free people and are still a comparatively free people; and though we are not, thank heaven, a military nation, this tradition of freedom gives to our junior leaders in war a priceless gift of initiative. So long as this initiative is not cramped by too many regulations, by too much formalism, we shall, I trust, continue to win our battles—sometimes in spite of our higher commanders.

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The Lion Has Whelps
A mother in a south coast town on a recent afternoon sent her two children off to the cinema. Shortly afterwards she learned that the cinema had been bombed. She raced to the building. It was in ruins. Victims were being dug from the debris. She searched in a frenzy of anxiety for the children, but could find no trace of them.

Police advised her to try the hospital. She did, but without success. From there she went to the mortuary. The children were not there.

Home she went, locked the door upon herself, and sobbed her heart out lying across her kitchen table.

Shortly came a soft knock at the door. She did not answer, fearing bad news or sympathisers who could not face. Then a more insistent knock. She went to the door and opened it fearfully. There stood her children unhurt. "Where have you been?" she cried. "What have you done to keep me waiting like this so long?"

"Mummy," replied one of the children, "you told us to go to the pictures. We went, but a bomb came through, so we came out and went to another cinema."

Printer's Pie
A FEW of us had been talking about the amusing errors of printers, and some "hilarious" examples had been quoted.

An Arizona paper told of a "S" who was badly buffeted after being in contact with a high-voltage wire. A New York reader wrote to the editor, and item told of the bride at a wedding who carried a bouquet of pink roses.

It was a Pennsylvania publication that told of a survey of mammals in the State. But the printer had missed the "n" and readers were surprised to find that there were more than fifty species of "mammas".

But the "id" of a chimney repairer of Kansas was also funny. "Fire destroyed another beautiful home yesterday," it read. "It happened while the husband was away caused by acid. Why take the chance? Think of your wife and babies at home. Have them inspected, cleaned, and repaired every three months." — *Answers.*

SCHOOL TEACHER NEARLY FAILS HIS CLASS

(THINKS)
THE BOYS WILL NEED A LOT MORE COACHING IF THEY ARE TO PASS THEIR SENIOR CAMBRIDGE NEXT TERM.

WHAT'S WRONG WITH THE BOYS?
I JUST CAN'T CONCENTRATE ON MY WORK, BUT I MUST NOT LET THE CLASS DOWN. THEY ARE SO KEEN TO PASS THEIR EXAMS. I'LL SEE A DOCTOR.

AT THE DOCTOR'S
YOUR TROUBLE IS NIGHT STARVATION. YOU SEE, WHILE YOU SLEEP YOUR HEART, LUNGS AND OTHER AUTOMATIC PROCESSES CONTINUE USING UP ENERGY.

DOCTORS AND SCIENTISTS USE HORLICKS IN NUTRITION TESTS
RECENTLY tests were made in a great hospital on men and women who complained of always feeling tired. It was found that these people had an excess of acid waste products in their blood during sleep. This acid waste kept the brain and nerves 'on edge' all night even though the rest of the body was sound asleep. But when Horlicks was given to these people last thing at night, this excess acid waste was completely neutralised. They woke refreshed, with increased energy and vitality.

DO YOU FEEL WORN OUT, DEPRESSED, OR NERVOUS? DO YOU EVEN AWAKE TIRED?
Take **HORLICKS** THEN YOU'LL SLEEP SOUNDLY, WAKE REFRESHED AND HAVE EXTRA ENERGY ALL DAY.



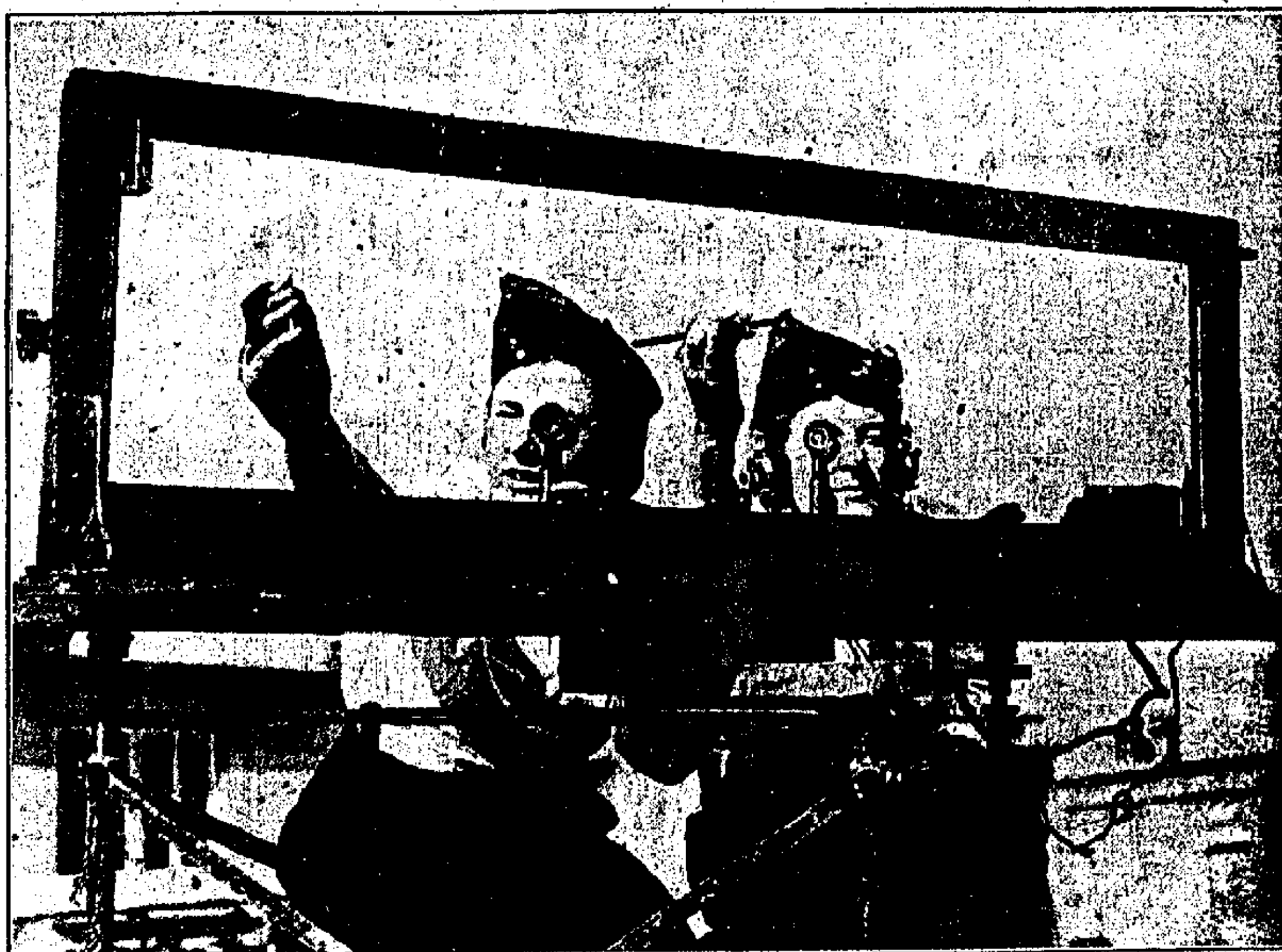
Wren and A.T.S. officer record A.A. bursts with stop watches to make range tables.



Using an old searchlight to pick up flares from A.A. to time flight to burst in mid-air.

Auxiliary Territorial Service Volunteer On Gun Sites

(Fox Photos, Copyright)



Spotting the fall of shot on a graphed glass.



A.T.S. volunteers travel out to their distant spotting positions on a gun carriage or anything they can get a lift on.



The girls are interested in not only their recording work, but also the guns. Here they have persuaded a Sgt. Major to tell them something about a gun.

Girls of the A.T.S., in a special uniform of white skirt and blouse with blue jacket, are now at work at experimental ranges and other gun sites. It has been established that the delicate mechanism of machines used at the station are especially responsive to a woman's sensitive hands. The new A.T.S. field service cap, seen in these pictures, combines the colours of the unit to which the girls are attached, hence here the Royal Artillery colours predominate.

Contract Bridge

By
Ely Culbertson

WHETHER or not a defender should return partner's opening lead depends entirely on the answers to the following questions:

1. Can the setting trick probably be taken immediately?
2. Can the setting trick be established for future use?
3. Did the opening lead denote the possession of a high card, or did it look like the "top of nothing"?
4. If it is certain, or fairly certain, that declarer can control the suit opened, would returning the suit permit him to take immediate tricks on some other established suit in dummy?
5. Will the return of partner's suit, or the shift to another specific suit, remove an entry in dummy that may be invaluable to the declarer either for (a) the establishment of a side suit, or (b) for a possible squeeze position?

I regret to say that even this list is not conclusive, that other and more subtle considerations sometimes enter the picture. But if the defender asks himself, and strives to answer the above questions, he will have gone a long way toward solving the vexing problem of when and when not to return partner's lead. In to-day's hand, for example, the proper answer to the very last part of the last question would have saved East (and his poor partner) a great many points.

South, dealer.

Both sides vulnerable.

Rubber bridge.

NORTH
S—7 2
H—K J 7 6
D—J 7 4 3
C—A 8 5

WEST EAST
S—9 6 S—10 8
H—Q 9 5 4 H—10 8 3 2
D—K 6 D—10 9 8 2
C—Q 10 7 6 C—K 9 4

SOUTH
S—A K Q J 5 1 3
H—A
D—A Q
C—J 3 2

The bidding: North East
South Pass 3 no-trump Pass
2 spades Pass 5 clubs Pass
4 spades Pass 6 spades Pass
5 spades Pass 6 spades Pass
Pass Pass

West was hard pressed for an opening leading and finally selected his fourth highest club. Declarer must have been somewhat disappointed at the sight of the dummy, but, naturally, did not "give up." The opening lead was ducked in the dummy and East's king won. Now, with only one trick home, East was in a terrific hurry to grab a second trick, and felt that the best chance would be to find his partner with the ace or king of diamonds. Hence, he shifted to the diamond ten. Declarer, after carefully considering the chances of a finesse, decided that they were entirely too slim considering East's lead of the ten spot, and to dummy's jack. East hardly

would have lead a diamond if he had held the king. On that judgment, declarer put up the diamond ace, cashed the heart ace, and then ran every trump. West followed to two rounds of trumps, and then let go one heart, one diamond, and one club. But when declarer played his next to last trump, West could no longer find a card to let go in safety. Obviously, he had to hold the guarded heart queen, the diamond king, and the Q-10 of clubs to protect corresponding cards held by the enemy. But with the necessity of reducing to four cards, this was palpably impossible. On the basis that East might have the club jack, West let go his own ten spot, but his relief was short lived. Declarer led the last trump, then a club to the ace, discarded the diamond queen on the heart king, and claimed the last trick with the established club jack.

If East had not been so optimistic about his chance to grab an immediate diamond trick, he could have defeated the slam by returning a club and knocking out dummy's only entry. Naturally, East could not tell that declarer had the blank heart ace, but one thing was certain, and that was that an ace hardly could be expected in West's hand, considering South's opening two bid. Any lesser card than the ace held by West scarcely could be cashed immediately, hence East should have confined himself to the attempt to knock out dummy's club entry. On an immediate club return, declarer would have been helpless.

Bottle Club

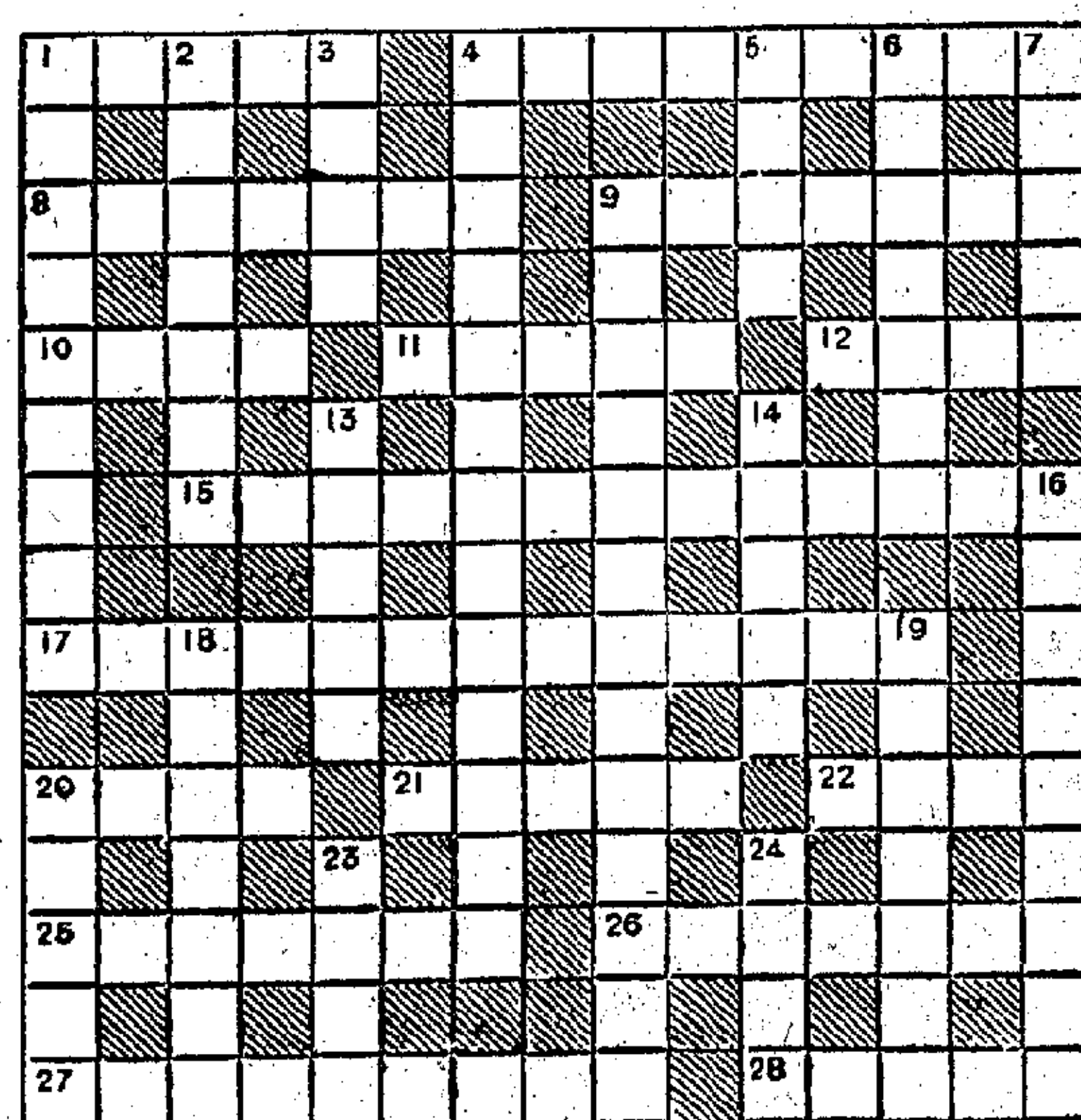
The International Bottle Club is calling for members.

It was founded in 1926 by Colonel Edward Bailey, an Australian, who wrote hundreds of messages in many languages, placed them in empty bottles and tossed them into the sea during a voyage from Vancouver to Sydney.

Astonishingly, most of them were picked up and answered. Scores of people all over the world have joined the club, which has its headquarters at San Marino, Calif., and every week bottles are thrown into the sea from the coasts of all continents.

The finders usually send the contents to Colonel Bailey, together with details of the circumstances under which they were found. By this means it is hoped that in a few years so much information will have been collected about currents and wind drifts that we shall be richer in weather knowledge and sea-surface lore. — Boston Post, Boston.

SUNDAY CROSS-WORD PUZZLE



ACROSS

- 1 It may be home to the rabbit (5).
- 4 A follower of Mohammed (9).
- 8 Island for meeting again after being parted (7).
- 9 That thin persistent rain (7).
- 10 Mischievous youngsters (4).
- 11 This military cap was plumbed (5).
- 12 Neat (4).
- 15 Change not as is in port (13).
- 17 Choice drinks to accompany the epicure's meal (two words) (8, 5).
- 20 It sound a barbarous measure (4).
- 21 Improve as men in our era (5).
- 22 Stain that may obscure (4).
- 25 In grace for classical scholar (7).
- 26 Hush! not a word! (7).
- 27 His work is to put an end to something (9).
- 28 Trying? No, but a bit peevish (5).

DOWN

- 1 Quality of some Wessex novels? (9).
- 2 of which this Major was one (7).
- 3 A rigid welcome (4).
- 4 Dweller in town of the North-west of whom Mrs. Linnaeus Banks wrote (two words) (10, 3).
- 5 One bit of a munition works (4).

- 6 He strove for Italy's freedom (7).
- 7 Indigent (5).
- 9 Governor of some West Indian islands (three words) (4, 2, 7).
- 13 One of the confiers (5).
- 14 Take quietly as instrument (5).
- 16 Or tiny toe (anag.) (9).
- 18 Queen among beasts (7).
- 19 In these put broken limbs (7).
- 20 To keep them this (5).
- 23 It is fixed but goes out to sea (4).
- 24 Bit of ground tells dramatic story (4).

SOLUTION TO LAST WEEK'S CROSSWORD

ACROSS
1. RABBIT
4. MUHAMMAD
8. ISLAND
9. DRIZZLE
10. MISCHIEVOUS
11. CAMOUFLAGE
12. NEAT
15. PORT
17. WINE
20. BARBAROUS
21. IMPROVE
22. STAIN
25. SCHOLAR
26. HUSH
27. END
28. TRYING
DOWN
1. WESSEX
2. MAJOR
3. WELCOME
4. NORTHWEST
5. MUNITION

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